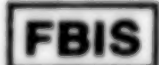


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22 April 1981

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2397



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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22 April 1981

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2397

## CONTENTS

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

South African Loan to Mauritius Seen as Sign of Improving Relations (Keith Abendroth; THE CITIZEN, 7 Apr 81).....	1
Briefs	
Nigerian Aid to Uganda	3
Nigerian-Beninese Talks	3
Nigeria-Senegal Economic Cooperation	3
Possible Ethiopia-Somalia Improvement	4
Ghana-Ivory Coast Reconciliation	4

## ANGOLA

Dos Santos Congratulatory Message to Brezhnev (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 6 Mar 81).....	5
Normal Conditions Seen Prevailing in Kuando-Kubango Province (Henrique Matos; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 5 Mar 81).....	6
South Africa's 'Russian Tanks' Allegations Ridiculed (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 21 Feb 81).....	8
Mocamedes Port Statistics, Absenteeism Noted (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 6 Mar 81).....	9
Lobito Port Traffic Statistics, Future Plans Reviewed (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 7 Mar 81).....	10
Briefs	
Brazilian Energy Minister	11
Locally Trained Physicians	11

## CAMEROON

Briefs	
Oil Equipment Company	12

## CONGO

### Briefs

French Loan 13

## ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Role, Course of Revolution Surveyed  
(Victoria Brittain; THE STAR, 31 Mar 81)..... 14

Contradictions Reportedly Abound Under Present Regime  
(Victoria Brittain; THE STAR, 31 Mar 81)..... 16

## GHANA

Free-Market System Seen as Failure  
(Editorial; DAILY GRAPHIC, 13 Mar 81)..... 18

### Briefs

TUC Price Warning 19  
Bulgarian Delegation 19  
Death of Politician 19  
Astronomical Gasoline Price 20

## IVORY COAST

'FRATERNITE MATIN' Lauds Eyadema Role in Ivory Coast-Ghana Dispute  
(Editorial, Auguste Miremont; FRATERNITE MATIN, 6 Apr 81)..... 21

### Briefs

ADB Loan for Educational Projects 22

## LIBERIA

### Briefs

Cooperation Agreement With FRG 23  
Ghanaian, Nigerian Journalists Deported 23  
Curfew Hours Unchanged 23

## MOZAMBIQUE

Text of New Fuel Rationing Law  
(Maputo Domestic Service, 4 Apr 81)..... 24

### Briefs

GDR Truck Assembly Plant 26  
Agreement With GDR 26  
Delegation to CPCZ Congress 26  
Airport Improvement 26

## NAMIBIA

### Briefs

'DIE SUIDWESTER' Editor	27
First Servicemen Doing Well	27
Napalm, Gas Use Claim	28

## NIGERIA

Various Crackdowns Noted To Combat Crime (NEW NIGERIAN, 28 Mar 81).....	29
--	----

Ship Carrying Arms Seized, by Alaye Gbenoba  
Police Increase in Kano  
Funds for Armed Robbery, by Yinka Kwest Guedon

Elections Reported Likely This Year (DAILY TIMES, 27 Mar 81, DAILY STAR, 27 Mar 81).....	32
---	----

FEDECO Report, by Jimmy Aderinokun  
Election 'Rigging' Claim, by Conrad Bosah

Fire at Oil Pipe Causes Gasoline-Shortage in Lagos (DAILY TIMES, 2 Apr 81).....	35
--	----

Fourth Day of Blaze, by Odafe Othihiwa  
Warning on Waste Dumping  
Experts Take Measures

Bonny LNG Plant Situation Reviewed (BUSINESS TIMES, 31 Mar 81).....	37
--	----

### Briefs

Money Planned for Energy Resources	40
Federal Ministry of Works Reorganized	40
State Border Dispute	41
Senate Accuses Corporate Smugglers	41

## SENEGAL

Diouf Addresses Nation on Independence Anniversary (Abdou Diouf; Dakar Domestic Service, 3 Apr 81).....	42
--	----

### Briefs

Opposition Applauds Law	44
Leader of Illegal Party Released	44
Gasoline Price Rise	44

## SEYCHELLES

Algiers Reports on Bendjedid's Departure From Seychelles (Algiers Domestic Service, 6 Apr 81).....	45
---	----

## SIERRA LEONE

### Briefs

Air Link With USSR	46
Japanese Fisheries Aid	46

## SOUTH AFRICA

Mutlana Urges Opposition Parties to Boycott Election (Sam Mabe; SOWETAN, 31 Mar 81).....	47
Botha Affirms 'Self Identity' Principle Not Negotiable (Peter Sullivan; THE STAR, 18 Mar 81).....	48
Coloreds Seek Representation on Johannesburg Council (Bev Mortimer; RAND DAILY MAIL, 21 Mar 81).....	50
Sowetans Poiled on Attitudes to Election (Willie Bokala; SOWETAN, 27 Mar 81).....	51
Indian Council Meets; Chairman Receives Threat (RAND DAILY MAIL, 20 Mar 81).....	53
Government Encounters Opposition on 'Second Soweto' (SOWETAN, 31 Mar 81).....	54
East Rand Board Takes Steps To Ease Housing Crisis (SOWETAN, 31, 27 Mar 81).....	55
Rent Based on Income, by Mzikiyase Edom 'SOWETAN' Comment, Editorial	
Reportage on Political, Election Developments (THE STAR, 23 Mar 81, THE CITIZEN, 4 Apr 81).....	58
Uncommitted Voters, by Tom Duff Province Political Struggles NP Policy on Blacks	
Government Increases Aid to Border Farmers (Keith Abendroth; THE CITIZEN, 7 Apr 81).....	61
Ciskei Corporation Developing Dimbaza Industrial Area (THE STAR, 10 Mar 81).....	62
Phatudi Calls for More Funding for Homelands (THE CITIZEN, 3 Apr 81).....	63
Share in North Sea Oil Exploration Revealed (THE STAR, 18 Mar 81).....	64

Azapo Plans Bus Company Boycott (Sam Mabe; SOWETAN, 30 Mar 81).....	65
UGANDA	
Muwanga Speaks on Fuel Suspension, Security (Kampala Domestic Service, 4 Apr 81).....	66
Briefs	
New Court President	67
Roadblock Checks, Security	67
ZAIRE	
AZAP Comment Reported on Obote Visit (AZAP, 8 Apr 81).....	68
Briefs	
Armed Forces to PRC	69

## SOUTH AFRICAN LOAN TO MAURITIUS SEEN AS SIGN OF IMPROVING RELATIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Apr 81 p 13

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

**IMPROVED** future relations between South Africa and Mauritius could be the start of better relations with other Black African states, according to political experts in Pretoria.

The announcement of the South African loan of R13.5-million to Mauritius is seen as a sound investment in the Republic's quests for friendship with the Black states and its fight against communist encroachment.

It is understood improved trade relations are pending between the Republic and the tiny island nation, despite Mauritius being a paid-up member of the anti South African Organisation for African Unity.

Mr Gerald Cubitt, geopolitical tactician of the Africa Institute, said in Pretoria that since her independence in 1968, Mauritius' feelings about South Africa had seen-sawed from one extreme to the other.

The country has a population of about one-million and a tiny development area of about only 2 500 km. few natural resources and no income sources other than tourism and tea production.

#### Ideology

"Trade with South Africa makes good sense, but as a member of the OAU, Mauritius is caught between economic reality and ideological duty," he said.

At present South Africa exported goods worth about R8-million a year to Mauritius - and this made up about 20 percent of the island's imports.

This makes South Africa the biggest single supplier of the country's imported goods. South Africa was potentially her best customer for her tea and the island was planning to increase her tea exports to the Republic to about 3 000 tons a year, he said.

This was more than half the island's total annual production of 5 200 tons.

Mauritian tea would probably find greater favour on the South African market than elsewhere where it would face stronger competition from other tea-producing countries.

Relations between Mauritius and South Africa were severely troubled in 1973 when Mauritius' representative at the United Nations was involved in attempts to prevent the then South African Foreign Minister, Dr Hilgard Muller, from addressing the assembly.

#### Pressure

This resulted in South Africa stopping tea imports from Mauritius as a punitive measure, later stopped.

Mauritius came under considerable pressure in 1976 at the OAU summit in Port Louis to sever all ties with South Africa. Pushed into a

corner with the threat the conference would be held elsewhere, Mauritius reacted by telling South African tourists they were no longer welcome.

South African labels on liquor and foodstuffs were hastily removed and hotels were forbidden to exchange local currency for rands.

These measures were largely windowdressing, said Mr Cubitt. But they did result in a cooling-off and a chilly atmosphere between the two countries.

Two years ago Mauritius accused South Africa of destroying her tea industry through boycotts and by cutting off imports to South Africa.

#### Cyclone

But, last year things improved when South Africa offered help to Mauritius after the ravages of Cyclone Claudette.

The Republic offered R15-million for housing and R1.5-million to help Mauritian industries.

The housing loan had a definite impact, providing accommodation for between 25 000 and 30 000 labourers, said Mr Cubitt.

Recently the Mauritian Minister of Housing and Agriculture, Mr Eliezer Francois, said not even the OAU could now stop Mauritius from trading with South Africa.

It is understood in Pre-



toria his recent visit to the Republic was closely linked with Mauritian plans to import South African meat and milk products.

Mr Cubitt said at present the atmosphere was healthy for good relations and there was only one "fly in the ointment".

This was the Mauritian opposition party, the Mauritian Militant Movement Party, which could win the coming general election next year.

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

NIGERIAN AID TO UGANDA--Nigeria is to assist in the economic reconstruction of Uganda. President Shehu Shagari made the pledge yesterday in response to a message for his Ugandan counterpart. He sympathized with Uganda over her plight but said that it was important she made concerted effort to regain her place as a leading African state. The Ugandan minister of planning and economic development, Mr Sam Odaka, who delivered the message said his country needed urgent assistance from all African and other friendly states to rebuild its economy which has suffered from recent disturbances in parts of the country. [Excerpt] [AB071100 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Apr 81]

NIGERIAN-BENINESE TALKS--Nigeria and Benin Republic are holding talks in Lagos on a number of issues of mutual interest. The talk is between President Shehu Shagari and President Mathieu Kerekou, who arrived in Lagos earlier today to begin a 3-day state visit to Nigeria. A Voice of Nigeria correspondent says the timing of President Kerekou's visit is not unconnected with recent reports of border infringement by Beninois soldiers around Sokoto State. The visiting president is likely to reassure Nigerians that there was no intention to commit any act of aggression against them or to violate their country's territorial integrity. The Beninois ambassador to Nigeria had described the report as the handiwork of imperialism. Nigeria and Benin have enjoyed cordial relations for many years and have cooperated in many fields including trade, industry and technical training for both military and civilian personnel. There also exists a Nigeria-Benin joint commission. The countries also jointly established a cement factory at (Gbenigbeho) and a sugar factory at Save, both in Benin Republic. [Text] [AB131722 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 13 Apr 81]

NIGERIA-SENEGAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION--Dakar, 1 Apr (APF)--Nigeria and Senegal have signed an economic cooperation agreement following their joint cooperation commission meeting which ended Tuesday evening in Dakar. Nigeria and Senegal had maintained commercial relations following the conclusion of an agreement between Lagos and Dakar in 1964, but these deteriorated to the detriment of Senegal. According to the new agreement, Senegal will provide Nigeria with cattle as well as expertise in the fishing industry. In the field of industrial cooperation, Nigeria will contribute 3 billion CFA francs to the realization of Senegal's 21.3 billion CPA francs Chemical Industries Complex (ICS). [Paris AFP in French 1339 GMT 1 Apr 81 AB]

POSSIBLE ETHIOPIA-SOMALIA IMPROVEMENT--Mogadishu--"Somalia wishes to achieve real peace with Ethiopia and accepts to re-establish diplomatic relations with Addis Ababa." This statement was made by Gen Ahmed Soleiman Abdallah, an advisor to Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre on 1 April to a Saudi daily. Gen Abdallah also said that his country "will do everything in its power to ensure the success of the French initiative in the Horn of Africa." Of exceptional importance is the fact that Mohamed Said Samantar, advisor to the Somali president for political affairs (and the regime's No 2 man) had traveled to Addis Ababa at the beginning of February where he had noticeably made some conciliatory remarks. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 3 Apr 81 p 12]

GHANA-IVORY COAST RECONCILIATION--The Ivory Coast and Ghana have settled their differences in the wake of the death of 46 Ghanaian citizens in an Ivory Coast prison and the sack of the Ivorian Embassy in Accra. This was contained in the text of a communique issued on Saturday 4 April in Lome at the end of a meeting between Ivorian President Houphouet-Boigny and Ghanaian President Hilla Limann, who had been brought together by the Togolese head of state, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Apr 81 p 4]

CSO: 4400

DOS SANTOS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] The president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, sent a message to the secretary general of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, on the occasion of his reelection as the supreme leader of the CPSU.

The text of the message is as follows:

Esteemed comrade,

In the name of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and of all the people of Angola, please accept our most sincere and warmest congratulations on the occasion of your reelection to the position of secretary general of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

This decision by your recent congress is proof of the deep trust and gratitude felt by the Communist Party and by the people of the Soviet Union for your selfless labors in defense of the cause of socialism throughout the world, for peace, international security, social justice, independence and equality among the people, against imperialism and neocolonialism and for the liquidation of the last vestiges of colonialism, racism, oppression and exploitation of man by man.

On this important occasion, allow me, dear comrade, to reaffirm our conviction that the friendship and cooperation between our two peoples, parties and governments will continue. This friendship was cemented during the long years of struggle of the Angolan people against colonialism and is reinforced today by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

To the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to the entire Soviet people, I wish success in the implementation of the honorable tasks defined by your 26th Congress.

Please accept our highest consideration and revolutionary greetings.

## NORMAL CONDITIONS SEEN PREVAILING IN KUANDO-KUBANGO PROVINCE

Luanda JOURNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Henrique Matos: "On-the-Spot Inquiry to Unmask the Enemy"]

[Excerpt] The heroic province of Kuando-Kubango, located in the southeastern part of the People's Republic of Angola, is the target of constant and continuous aggressions perpetrated by the South African racists under the orders of international imperialism in an attempt to destabilize the revolutionary process conducted by the Angolan people. Contrary to the falsities and rumors bandied about by the reactionary press of Western European countries and the United States in the pay of the bourgeoisie, Kuando-Kubango is not isolated from the rest of Angola and has not been abandoned to its own devices. Menongue, the capital of the province of Kuando-Kubango, is located on a plateau region, among forests and rivers. Just as in other parts of the country, life there is normal. Workers go to their jobs, while peasants work daily in the fields to produce, among other things, corn, potatoes and tobacco.

As in other provincial capitals, the political-administrative structures needed by a province can be found in Menongue. Sociopolitical activities are coordinated by the party's provincial committee, and political-military ones by the Southeastern Zone Military Command of Kuando-Kubango, the equivalent of a military region. The head of the party and of the provincial government is Lt Col Zacarias Pinto "Bolingio," member of the party's Central Committee.

With an area of 193,000 square kilometers, Kuando-Kubango includes 9 municipalities: Menongue, Diriko, Calai, Cuangar, Cuxi, Vila Nova de Armada, Mavinga, Savate and Cuite-Canavale. The population is estimated at over 500,000 people, most of whom are ethnic Nsanguelas, with an influx of ethnic Quiocos who reside in some parts of the province. In Kuando-Kubango, people are firmly engaged in the tasks of national reconstruction despite the machiavellian activities of the bellicose Pretoria racists, building and rebuilding what is destroyed by the murderous rage of the attackers.

To describe the prevailing atmosphere in Kuando-Kubango necessarily entails travel to and residence in the various points of this province in order to find out about the difficulties of the people and to enlighten public opinion on the actual realities, thus dismissing any imaginary impressions that are firmly implanted in the mentality of the media of the countries of capitalist Europe and the United States through a poisonous campaign.

In Vinate, we met a number of people recently returned from the bush. One then told us about the barbaric treatment inflicted on them by UNITA. Meanwhile, First Lieutenant Pinto of the Kuando-Kubango military command was preparing a list of the requirements of the troops stationed in this community.

During our visit to Vila Nova de Armada, we were accompanied, among other military officials, by First Lieutenant Pepe de Castro, head of the transit unit of the Southeastern Military Command of Kuando-Kulango.

Vila Nova de Armada spent 27 days in the hands of the mercenaries dispatched by Pretoria and was retaken on 16 February by the glorious FAPLA. In recounting this incident, Pepe de Castro mentioned the presence of Portuguese mercenaries, presumably former elements of the ELP (expansion unknown), who left four dead and two Chinese-made weapons.

It is known that the South African troops include North American, British, Chilean, Israeli and West German elements, as well as former members of the ELP of Portuguese origin. In relation to UNITA, this organization has lost all military importance thanks to the bravery displayed by the FAPLA troops.

Racist South Africa would never be able to face the Angolan people's resistance were it not for the material assistance received from the countries of Western Europe, the U.S., China and Chile. Everyone is aware, even the most incredulous, that it is Mirage, Impala MK 2 or Buccaneer planes that almost daily bomb our cities and villages to kill our people. No one ignores the fact that this complicity is due to the interests maintained by these countries in the territory of Namibia which is under South African domination.

Nevertheless, the Angolan people will continue to resist; as for the South Africans, they will surely pay some day.

CSO: 4401



## SOUTH AFRICA'S 'RUSSIAN TANKS' ALLEGATIONS RIDICULED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Feb 81 p 12

[Text] The South African minister of defense, Gen Magnus Mallan, stated to the white minority Parliament of that country that 500 "Russian tanks" are stationed near the South African borders to launch a conventional attack against South Africa. According to him, there are 300 "Soviet tanks" in Angola and 250 in Mozambique, as well as hundreds of armored vehicles, fighter planes, etc. All of these are positioned near the South African borders and constitute a "threat" to the nation of "apartheid." The British daily THE TIMES relates what happened in the Parliament following Mallan's speech: No one contested the numbers he gave or the maneuvers he conceived. Parliamentarians were tired... According to the newspaper, they assumed that the South African secret police is quite "adept" at inventing. So much so that it even discovered territorial frontiers between Angola and South Africa...

For clarification purposes, however, it should be noted that generally, South African parliamentarians do not contest their generals' opinions. If they do, they are subject to punishment for interfering with "state secrets." This is the reason why they remained quiet and allowed the general to launch his rumors.

It is clear to everyone that the whole thing is a farce. Angola has no territorial claims against any country.

While in the field, in the southern region of the African Continent, South Africa daily commits acts of aggression against the Frontline States and murders innocent people, it wants to create the impression, in Europe and other parts of the world geographically distant from Southern Africa, that it is under threat. To achieve its purpose, it uses the tattered lie of the threat presented by the "Soviet tanks."

Taking advantage of the media resources of its accomplices, the "apartheid" state appears like a "lamb" in the eyes of other people, pretending it is afraid.

The purpose of this method is to legitimize the attacks and incursions against our people. Additionally, South Africa wishes to maintain eternal dominance over the territory of Namibia in order to keep exploiting that country's resources to the advantage of the capitalist monopolies.

General Mallan's masquerade fools no one. If this were not the case, the aggressor would be transformed into the attacked: There is obviously no truth in this. The facts speak for themselves. At bottom, Gen Mallan's masquerade is somewhat grotesque, just as the wolf is when it wants to put on sheep's clothing...

# MOCAMEDES PORT STATISTICS, ABSENTEEISM NOTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Mar 81 p 3

[Excerpta] A total of 13,662 unjustified absences were registered in the Mocamedes commercial port. In addition, 124 workers left their jobs in this sector, which is of vital importance for the development of the country. This was disclosed recently by the port director, Jose Vicente, in an interview with our reporter.

This situation is mainly due to the constant travel of the port workers to their places of origin, especially the central plateau.

Another reason for the constant absences of most of the 626 workers is the incessant search for consumer goods, the distribution of which remains deficient.

During our visit to the port installations, we were informed of the operations and the organizational situation of the Mocamedes port.

We also learned that because of the weak professional training of warehouse managers, a course in technical-professional training was recently held there.

During the past year, a total of 65,515,448 kgs of imported goods and 2,518,983 kgs of export merchandise transited the port of Mocamedes. Congested warehouses, the lack of equipment such as automatic cranes, stackers and other materiel are the reasons why production plans for the port unit were not fully implemented.

In the face of this situation, the company's management adopted a number of measures to increase production and productivity. Port officials decided to pressure addressees to remove immediately any merchandise waiting in the warehouse in order to proceed to the decongestion of the various buildings. Work methods were also improved, and more stackers were requested. As for the workers' patent indiscipline, the cooperation of trade union structures was being sought.

CSO: 4401



# LOBITO PORT TRAFFIC STATISTICS, FUTURE PLANS REVIEWED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Mar 81 p 10

[Excerpts] A total of 467,200 tons of merchandise transited the port of Lobito during 1980, according to the statement by engineer Pestana Bastos, chief of the technical department.

During the past year, 593 vessels arrived in port, most of them from Northern European ports. Engineer Pestana Bastos added that it is estimated that in 1981, the traffic of merchandise will reach 784,000 tons.

It should also be noted that workers processed a total of 101,000 tons during the months of January and February. Cooperation between the port of Lobito and the Benguela railroad is running smoothly.

Absenteeism during the past year was almost insignificant, reaching barely 4.78 percent. This is proof of the conscientiousness achieved by the working masses, as well as of their effort to implement the orientations of the MPLA-Labor Party.

A total of 74 million kwanzas will be invested this year in the acquisition of machines, spare parts, equipment for a workers' cafeteria and other materiel. One of the most important plans for this year, according to the chief of the technical department of the port of Lobito, is doubtlessly the construction of a new 1,000-meter wharf. This new construction will also include a wall, a railroad line and a container terminal. Plans for the construction of the new wharf, a project which has been entrusted to a Dutch firm, will make possible an increase in the volume of merchandise transiting the port in comparison to colonial times.

The port of Lobito, which will be equipped with facilities that will allow the simultaneous docking of eight large ships for resupply, loading and unloading operations, constitutes a vital instrument in the establishment of a developmental strategy tied to the Zambian and Zairian economies because of its own strategic importance within the national economy.

CSO: 4401

## BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN ENERGY MINISTER--Luanda, 23 Mar--The Brazilian minister of energy and mines, Cesar Cals Filho arrived in Luanda yesterday for a 3-day visit to Angola at the invitation of Angolan Petroleum Minister Jorge Morais (Monty). During the Brazilian minister's visit, the two sides will review their cooperation in the field of oil and its future development. In 1980 Brazil purchased from Angola a total of 2,400,000 barrels of oil from Joyo. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Mar 81 p 10]

LOCALLY TRAINED PHYSICIANS--A total of 89 physicians have been trained since 1975 at the Faculty of Medicine in Angola, and an additional 13 will probably be graduated in the course of the present school year. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Mar 81 p 2]

CSO: 4401

## CAMEROON

### BRIEFS

OIL EQUIPMENT COMPANY--A new oil equipment company, Boig Offshore Cameroon Bofcam, was established in Cameroon this morning. Cameroon has 35 percent of the shares in the basically French company. The work of the company will be to study, construct and maintain oil equipment to facilitate the production, transformation, distribution and stocking of oil. The capital of Bofcam has been fixed at 400 million CFA francs. [Text] [AB051321 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 3 Apr 81]

CSO: 4420

CONGO

BRIEFS

FRENCH LOAN--Brazzaville, 28 Mar (AFP)--France has granted a 975 million CFA francs loan (that is FR19,5 million) to Congo. The loan will be used to refurbish the Pointe-Noire power station and revitalize the national electricity company, SNE, the Congolese News Agency announces. At the signing ceremony, the French aide was represented by Mr Melesse, director of the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation. [Paris AFP in French 1330 GMT 28 Mar 81]

CSO: 4400

## MENGISTU ROLE, COURSE OF REVOLUTION SURVEYED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Mar 81 pp 37-67

[Article by Victoria Brittain]

[Text]

On the gold and red velvet eighteenth-century armchair favoured by the Emperor Haile Selassie, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam sits alone on the dais presiding over Ethiopia's oldest national holiday celebrating the Emperor Menelek's victory over the Italian army at Adowa in 1896, now known as "the first victory over imperialism."

After the early years of personal power struggles in the ruling Derg settled by shootouts and deaths in the Derg headquarters in the old Imperial Palace, Colonel Mengistu has emerged as unchallengeable either from the many opposition forces on the Left and the Right or within the ruling group and outside it.

"He is the Emperor — people tremble in front of him," said one observer. Western diplomats are unsympathetic to the cult of personality which has

replaced the collective decision-making which appeared to characterise the even more secretive early years of the Ethiopian revolution.

Like a child's guide to the country's power structure, the Chairman's dais is flanked by eight other members of the 16-man Standing Committee of the Derg. (The Ninth stayed on in Moscow last week after the 26th Party Congress) Impeccable three-piece suits have replaced the army uniforms for all of them except the chairman.

Behind them sit the members of Copwe, the new embryo party which includes all Derg members and all Ministers. Three-quarters of them are military men even if they no longer appear in uniform. Like Colonel Mengistu's personal power struggle, the struggle for the soul of the revolution is over, the army won and all the civilians have lost. The protagonists of a bourgeois revolution, the academics who wanted a textbook step-by-step progress to a proletarian democratic revolution on the Chinese pattern, and

the Russians too have lost the battle to control the East European model structures they designed — notably the Party.

The East Europeans keep a low profile in central Addis Ababa but in what Ethiopians call "their area" on the city's outskirts the Russians have turned the old golf club into their compound, and for several kilometres alongside it thousands of brand new prefabricated bungalows have sprung up containing the bulk of the 2 000 Russian advisers, 4 000 Cuban technicians and administrators for the ministries of agriculture, labour and health, and 200 to 300 East Germans who are in charge of security.

In the last three years the Russians have three times tried to organise a party structure along classic East European lines in Ethiopia. The first two attempts in 1978 and 1979 tried to base the Party on the existing Marxist parties which mushroomed in Ethiopia in the "Prague spring" of the Revolution in 1976.

They failed because most of the intellectuals in these parties had as their primary aim the

replacement of the Derg by their own civilian groups while building the Socialist state came second.

Colonel Mengistu has still held back from creating the new power structure of a party itself, but, as one of the compromisers for which he is famous, has merely formed a commission to organise the party. The commission, Copwe, has met only twice in the year since it was launched.

Only the furthest Left and most virulently anti-Derg group, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party (EPRP) is completely excluded from the current political process. The EPRP was the chief victim of the Red Terror deaths and most members left alive joined the estimated 40 000 educated Ethiopians who have fled into exile usually in America. "Mengistu sacrificed an entire generation of educated Ethiopians," said one Western diplomat. "He can never get rid of that albatross from his reputation."

Thousands of children, some barely in their teens, who were couriers on the fringe of the politics by murder practised between the EPRP and Meison — a civilian marxist party — and the Derg in the Red and White Terror campaigns of 1977 have turned as a block to Christianity according to Church leaders. "To recover from the trauma they, and many older men involved too, had a desperate spiritual need — now, still, new people come every week," said one priest.

Earlier random attempts by the Derg to discourage religion, mostly by mass arrests at church services, have stopped in the last few months. Processions on holy days

now attract thousands of people and religious holidays are national holidays.

## Eliminated

Until now the price of settling the course of the revolution by military force has been the death of all dialogue within the society. However the inclusion of Meison cadres within Copwe indicates a tentative loosening up by the regime. An even bigger change is signalled by the open dissent and dialogue with the Derg by the Army itself which took place over at least six months late last year.

"However," said one Western diplomat, "the only way you could have a coup in this country would be inside the Derg itself but anyone capable of leading one either from Left or Right has long since been eliminated." Third World diplomats who have the personal contact with Colonel Mengistu — which Western ambassadors do not — say he is head and shoulders above those around him in determination, intelligence and total commitment to his vision of what he wants for Ethiopia. Three clever strongly pro-Soviet Derg members were sent for "medical treatment" to Eastern Europe last year and have not returned.

The ruthlessness of this struggle for power has tended to obscure the long-term social transformation achieved. The social revolution in Ethiopia since 1974, particularly in the countryside where 85 per cent of the population live, is considered by Third World diplomats and some United Nations officials to be one of the showpieces of Africa. "But they make no effort to show it to anyone."

## Literacy

The backbone of the social revolution is the

land reform of 1975 which redistributed nearly a 416 000 ha to tenants and landless squatters. On a wave of euphoria seven-million households have since joined the 26 000 peasant associations which largely administer the countryside.

Ninety per cent of Ethiopians were illiterate at the time of the revolution and seven million adults have since been given basic literacy courses.

Medical care has been doubled since the revolution and primary health care and well-digging programmes drawn up with UNICEF are

spreading through a countryside which had none of these things. But the resources for these social programmes are strictly limited.

## Fear

Far off the main road, the children's "amba" (village) 200 kilometres south of Addis Ababa in the Rift Valley gets frequent visits from the Chairman. At the sight of foreign visitors one little girl raised a clenched fist. "We shall overcome by socialism." These children are Colonel Mengistu's vision of the future — disciplined revolutionary Ethiopia.

But for the moment the fabric of society is not held together by such ideals. "We have no revolutionaries here, except Mengistu. You have seen the Derg dressed up like Europeans in three-piece suits, the scuttling opportunistic bureaucrats — there is no social contract left, he survives on fear."

"We who returned from exile with the fall of Haile Selassie to build socialism are dead, if not in fact, in my case in spirit. I pass my time writing decadent poetry which I put down the lavatory," said an intellectual.

## CONTRADICTIONS REPORTEDLY ABOUND UNDER PRESENT REGIME

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Mar 81 p 37

[Article by Victoria Brittain]

[Text]

Seven years after Ethiopia's socialist revolution overthrew the Emperor Haile Selassie the ancient regime is allowed to linger on.

The most beautiful women in Africa, dressed in the best that Paris and New York can offer, eat freshly flown-in, wafer-thin parma ham and home-made ravioli in the old Italian restaurant where the owners are still Italians who speak only Italian.

The ruthless, puritan image of the revolution cultivated by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile

Colonel Mengistu, the revolutionary leader who sits on Haile Selassie's throne, is engaged in a delicate juggling act as the Soviet Union presses for a new party structure and internal dissent grows more vociferous. VICTORIA BRITTAİN of The Guardian, reports.

Mariam herself is tempered by pragmatism, and by stubborn pride in making this a revolution which refuses to repeat the history of the Russian Revolution any more than that of the French.

On Saturday nights the night-clubs in the hotels are packed with elegant dancers long after the midnight curfew begins — they can easily afford

to simply stay the night in the hotel.

From the young Ethiopian girls in skin-tight jeans to the middle-aged men in Savile Row suits the dancing is frenzied, like an exorcism: "I dance to forget California of the past and Ethiopia now," said one graduate of an American university.

### Meetings

Some of these rich members of the haute bourgeoisie have envolved a strange underground life. They have opted out of the revolution. They are not members of "kebeles" nor do they attend the weekly political education classes which are obligatory for all Ethiopians.

Every business, ministry, and university department has these two-hour meetings in which everyone from the cleaners to the top men

must together study a Marxist-Leninist text sent on roneoed sheets from Copwe, Ethiopia's embryo political party and new power in the country.

"All this has nothing to do with me — I simply wait for it to pass, living in a friend's house," said a businessman. "My children are being educated in France — I do not want them to watch this murder of our Ethiopian society at the hands of these illiterates from Eastern Europe."

### Christian

When the curfew is lifted at five the streets fill with another class of Ethiopian on Sunday mornings. Streams of women wrapped in the traditional white Ethiopian shawls against the cold mountain dawn walk to church.

Ethiopia is still estimated to be 40 or even 50 percent Christian in





spite of the hundreds of hours of Marxist-Lennist political education most Ethiopians have had now in the course of the past half decade. As the sun rises men, women, and children crowd into the courtyard of St George's Cathedral, the biggest Ethiopian Orthodox church in Addis Abeba.

An even bigger Sunday crowd of white-shawled women gathers outside the central prison — a grim reminder of the dark side of this revolution, which during the officially sanctioned Red Terror of four years ago killed between 5 000 and 10 000 youths on the streets of the capital, saying they were counter-revolutionaries.

These women carry food for family members who they believe, but cannot be sure, are inside.

The atmosphere has changed since those days of random death and arrest and many Ethiopians approach the rare Western visitor and want to talk openly.

## Irony

With typical Ethiopian irony such conversations open with a parody of the regime's omnipresent slogans. "I support the

Western block" or "Long live imperialism, if I could come to America" are typical openings to conversations by taxi drivers, students, shopkeepers and others.

But the striking thing about all these conversations is that they only happen when no other Ethiopian is near. "I have fewer and fewer friends to whom I speak frankly. We Ethiopians have been turned against each other by the trauma of the Red Terror. I am afraid of almost all my colleagues," said one intellectual.

As in Idi Amin's Uganda, society is plunged into the mysterious labyrinth of the East German-organised security system. "It is an old Ethiopian problem never quite knowing what is permitted and where the authorities draw the line. Now it is mental torture to try and work it out."



## FREE-MARKET SYSTEM SEEN AS FAILURE

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 13 Mar 81 p 2

[Editorial]

[Excerpt]

**STRIPPED** of their political hangings-on, the statements by Col (rtd) Bernasko and Mr Odol-Sykes are saying exactly what most Ghanaians are pining over in their various homes today. The 'Graphic' has said it before at different times and in other words. And we want to say it again, that Government effort to reduce the high cost of living in this country is not being felt by many people at all.

It is only a few privileged people who are benefiting from whatever system of distribution has been adopted by government. These privileged few, in turn, resell these goods, all of which they certainly do not need, at cut-throat prices to the people who should get them.

Like bread, the prices of all other goods in this country are soaring and even locally-manufactured goods are priced as imported items because of a so-called free-market system. The 'Graphic' is of the opinion that prices can only find their levels in favour of the ordinary citizens if, and only if, go-

vernment is able to increase the quantity of goods on the market by providing our local factories with enough raw materials to produce at, or near, full capacity.

In the meantime, there is suffering in the land and people are being driven to the point of desperation, as the cost of living mounts incredibly and Parliamentarians approve bills that look like they are intended to choke the consumer.

The ordinary man is grateful to the ACP Leader for his concern but a mere calling on the government to arrest the situation is not enough. We are sure that if the ACP were in government Col Bernasko would have adopted a different strategy.

The 'Graphic', therefore, expects Col Bernasko not only to complain but to put out concrete recommendations to government, who might possibly have ran out of any other ideas by now, to ensure that all and sundry get these goods. After all, if his ideas are carried out successfully he could still have his credit.

## GHANA

### BRIEFS

**TUC PRICE WARNING**--The Trade Union Congress (TUC) yesterday warned that if the Government did not take action to arrest the current exorbitant prices and the discriminatory distribution system, it would "at the appropriate time take the most effective action to achieve its objective." It pointed out that there was ample evidence that mass reaction to this unhealthy situation was approaching and advised the Government strongly to rectify the situation. Addressing a press conference in Accra, Alhaji A. M. Issifu, Secretary-General, explained that the TUC had, in the memorandum submitted to the Vice-President in December last year, spelt out its views on the price and distribution systems. Among its suggestions, Alhaji Issifu said, was the reaffirmation that the only dependable machinery that would ensure fair distribution of the limited goods in the country was the co-operative system. Defending the co-operative system, Alhaji Issifu said by the very mechanics of the workers organization, the system would work effectively with little abuses. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 18 Mar 81 p 1]

**BULGARIAN DELEGATION**--Ghana has been commended for its role in the promotion of international peace and solidarity among developed and developing countries. The commendation was made by Mr. Todor Ribarov, Deputy Minister of Culture of Bulgaria and leader of a two-man delegation from Sofia, when he called on Mr George Abila, Minister of Culture and Sports at his office in Accra. Mr Ribarov told the Minister that the people of Bulgaria had respect for Ghana, because it was the first country in Africa to inaugurate a branch of an international committee for the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the founding of Bulgaria. He said the celebration of the anniversary is aimed at bringing people together by using culture as a weapon to maintain world peace and solidarity. He reminded the Minister that Bulgaria has a cultural agreement with Ghana which covers the exchange of cultural technology, agriculture, industry, education and science and hoped it would be renewed to the benefit of both countries.--GNA. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 13 Mar 81 p 5]

**DEATH OF POLITICIAN**--Imoru Egala, grand old man of Ghanaian political life and close companion of Kwame Nkrumah, died on 1 April of a heart attack at the age of 67. In 1979, he had founded the People's National Party (PNP), which is in power today in Accra. [Excerpt] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 3 Apr 81 p 4]

ASTRONOMICAL GASOLINE PRICE--A gallon of 'super' petrol is now being sold for £ 90 instead of the stipulated price of £ 11.30 in Kumasi. As a result, drivers in the Ashanti Region have increased lorry fares astronomically. This came to light during a survey I conducted in Kumasi yesterday. According to a cross-section of drivers I interviewed, the petrol was sold to them by station attendants in their own Jerry cans. A civil servant who was on transit to Kumasi said he bought four gallons of petrol from an unknown attendant for £ 120 and £ 150 before they could travel on any of the commercial buses. Meanwhile, several commercial vehicles and private cars have been queuing at various filling stations in Kumasi awaiting the arrival of petrol from Accra. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 17 Mar 81 p 8]

CBOI 4420

## 'FRATERNITE MATIN' LAUDS EYADEMA ROLE IN IVORY COAST-GHANA DISPUTE

A3061103 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 6 Apr 81 p 16

[Editorial by Auguste Miremont: "Dialogue Once Again?"]

[Text] With the success of the Lome "Conference of Reconciliation," dialogue has once again triumphed over the hawks, advocates of the hardline.

President Houphouet-Boigny has repeatedly said that dialogue is the best weapon to resolve conflicts, of course, on condition that the parties involved have the will to meet one another, to discuss and to show understanding and tolerance. But when this is lacking, as in the case of the Iran-Iraq war, what we see is intransigence, the setting of more preconditions; in short, a head-on collision.

But if there has been any success at the Lome summit, we certainly owe it to the spirit of dialogue, but we owe it more to General Eyadema, the Togolese head of state, the architect of this meeting.

There is no need to dwell at length on the activities of the Togolese president to bring about peace in Africa. What has he not done to put an end to the Chadian conflict? Organizing meetings, moving about to meet belligerents in canoes under fire, General Eyadema did not retreat in face of any obstacle to restore dialogue among all the parties concerned. And Lome, this nice capital, is gradually becoming the best setting, the "neutral ground" where feuding partners meet.

We know General Eyadema's political philosophy: Conflicts in Africa favor our enemies' plans to destabilize Africa and especially help to enrich arms dealers; help developed countries which are engaged in frantic competition on our land to dispose of their stock of arms and thus balance their budget. Why then, the Togolese head of state wonders, should we play the game of these selfish people by killing our brothers and sisters with the arms they sell to us, by destroying our countries' economies and retarding their development?

Preaching dialogue like his elder brother, Houphouet-Boigny, General Eyadema also shares the latter's ideal of African unity through regional groupings. The above explain the great friendship uniting the two heads of state.

And in this specific case of the Ghana-Ivory Coast "conflict," our country knows what it owes to the Togolese authorities, their love for dialogue, their readiness whenever the matter of preserving understanding and African unity arise.

It is heartening to note that on a continent steeped in blood by conflicts fanned from outside, a continent strangled by underdevelopment and relentless misery, I say it is heartening to note that there are heads of state like Presidents Houphouet-Boigny and Eyadema always at the bedside of our moribund Africa.

## IVORY COAST

### BRIEFS

ADB LOAN FOR EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS--The African Development Bank has granted the Ivory Coast a loan of about 2.5 billion CFA francs for educational projects. The projects include the training of a large number of fully qualified and semi-qualified personnel to match the increasing pace of economic development in the country. This amount will be used for construction and the elaboration of architectural plans; for providing furniture and technical assistance; and for scholarships in four professional institutions at Man, Gagnoa, San Pedro and Odienne. [Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 2 Apr 81]

CSO: 4400

## **LIBERIA**

### **BRIEFS**

**COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH FRG**--An agreement for economic and technical cooperation was signed yesterday between the governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and Liberia at the Planning Ministry in Monrovia. Under the agreement, the German Government will provide technical and financial assistance totalling about \$11 million to Liberia with 3 percent interest, 10 years repayment and 10 years grace period. [Text] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 3 Apr 81]

**GHANAIAN, NIGERIAN JOURNALISTS DEPORTED**--Monrovia, 4 Apr (AFP)--Two Ghanaians and a Nigerian employed by the independent DAILY OBSERVER newspaper were ordered Friday to be deported by Justice Minister Chea Cheapoo for alleged violation of immigration laws. The Liberian News Agency LINA, quoting Mr Cheapoo, said the three--Edmond L. Gota, Robertson Aseidu and Josiah Ojo--were also fined 500 dollars each. The fine would be paid by the management of the paper, according to Mr Cheapoo, LINA added. LINA did not explain the violation, but noted that the Justice Ministry intended to rigidly enforce immigration laws. The expulsion order came amid charges by Mr Cheapoo that the OBSERVER was biased in reporting public matters and criticized him in particular. At a press conference here Thursday, Mr Cheapoo criticized the OBSERVER's managing director, Kenneth Y. Best, and threatened to close the paper if it continued to report one-sidedly. [Text] [AB040754 Paris AFP in English 0726 GMT 4 Apr 81]

**CURFEW HOURS UNCHANGED**--Curfew hours in Liberia will not be changed now or during the celebrations of National Redemption Day, according to the vice head of state, Maj Gen Thomas Weh Syen, who is national chairman of the Commission of Redemption Day Celebrations. He said the curfew would be rigorously in force for the security of the state. The vice head of state's statement dispelled rumors that the curfew hours would be shifted forward during celebrations of the first National Redemption Day. [Text] [AB071017 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 7 Apr 81]

CSO: 4420

## TEXT OF NEW FUEL RATIONING LAW

LD061916 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1910 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Here is the full text of law No 1/81 of 2 April, issued by the People's Assembly Permanent Commission:

Our country's economic development gives rise to an ever-increasing need for energy from various sources. Particular attention is being given to energy (for the running of engines and transport). Factories, farms, air, sea and land transport, construction and fisheries are essentially dependent on fuel, all of which has to be imported. Ensuring a regular supply and indispensable reserves of fuel has been making heavy inroads on our balance of payments, following the spiralling international oil prices.

There is, accordingly, a need to restrict the use of fuel, to eliminate superfluous consumption and to confine consumption to what is essential. We are dealing with measures which have been put into effect in various other countries facing the same kinds of problems resulting from shortage of fuel and spiralling prices. It is imperative to embark with immediate effect upon measures which are ineluctable.

Inasmuch as we must embark upon defining basic consumption quotas in accordance with the rules of discipline in production, transportation and circulation [circulacao] while creating better conditions of organization and supply one of the main concerns at this moment in discharging the tasks of the decade is the elimination of fuel waste and the rationing of the essential consumption. Major fuel consumption is caused by petrol and diesel powered vehicles and cars, which necessitates a reduction in individual consumption, and there is a need to safeguard productive sectors and those of direct relevance to public welfare. The People's Assembly Permanent Commission, in accordance with article 44 of the constitution, has determined:

### Chapter 1. General Principles:

Article 1. Aim: The aim of the present law is to organize a reduction in national consumption of petrol and diesel fuel through a system of supply quotas and other methods of rationing fuel.

Article 2. National Consumption: [passage omitted on sales by Petromoc to consumption sectors]



Article 3. Point of Application: The dispositions of the present law affects suppliers of petrol and diesel, consumers and other entities connected with functioning of the rationing system.

## Chapter II. The Rationing System:

Article 4. The following fuels are subject to rationing: regular and super petrol and diesel.

Article 5. Spheres affected by rationing:

1. The rationing system affects the following vehicles:

- a. Light vehicles;
- b. Heavy vehicles;
- c. Motorcycles over 50 cc;
- d. Similar equipment authorized for use on public roads.

2. The rationing system also affects motor boats.

3. Vehicles referred to in number 1 of this article [words indistinct] decree number 7/80 of 4 November.

Article 6. Place and Method of Supply: [passage omitted]

Article 7. [Passage omitted on fixing (?licenses) to windscreens]

Article 8. [Passage omitted on cars without (?licenses)]

Article 9. Creation of Documents: In order to ensure the proper functioning of the rationing system, the following documents have been created:

- a. Fuel consumption coupons.
- b. Cards justifying consumption.
- c. Cards showing control of supplies.

Article 10. Sale of Fuel:

(a) Regular and super petrol and diesel can only be sold at supply stations on production of coupons or cards justifying consumption.

(b) Vehicles will only be supplied with petrol or diesel on production of the coupons issued for them showing the respective quotas, except [words indistinct] in article 13 and 14 of the present law. [passage indistinct]

Article 16. Industrial and Agricultural Activity:

(a) When the fuel is for industrial or agricultural use, petrol and diesel will be obtained at supply stations on production of consumption justification cards. Restrictions will only apply to the following [remainder of article indistinct].

Article 17. Consumption justification: (a) Cards justifying consumption (remainder of item indistinct]



## MOZAMBIQUE

### BRIEFS

**GDR TRUCK ASSEMBLY PLANT--Maputo--**A truck-assembly plant capable of producing 2,000 East German IFA vehicles a year is planned to be in operation in Beira within four years. This quantity will far exceed Mozambique's internal needs, and surplus trucks could be exported to such nearby markets as Madagascar, Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Sudan. Work on the plant for the five-ton IFA trucks is to begin this year. At the start of production Mozambique would supply only seven locally-produced components, including the bodies and tires. This proportion would be increased over 15 years, until the entire vehicle was made in Mozambique. East Germany has been exporting IFA trucks to Mozambique at the rate of 500 a year and there are about 3,000 in the country.--SAPA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Mar 81 p 26]

**AGREEMENT WITH GDR--Mozambique** and GDR delegations have signed a memorandum of cooperation in the fields of education, covering scientific and cultural exchanges for the period 1981-82. [Text] [LD050014 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 4 Apr 81]

**DELEGATION TO CPCZ CONGRESS--**Mario Machungo, member of the permanent political committee of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, yesterday left Maputo for Prague to attend the proceedings of the 16th Congress of the CPCZ. Mario Machungo, who is leading a powerful Frelimo Party delegation, is carrying a message from the Frelimo Central Committee to the congress, which is expected to open tomorrow. On departure from Mavalane airport, the member of the permanent political committee of the Frelimo Party expressed the desire to strengthen and make even closer the militant friendship between the Frelimo Party and the CPCZ. [Text] [LD051706 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 5 Apr 81]

**AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT--**The Mavalane runway, the principal runway at the Maputo International airport which is located in the vicinity of this city, will be extended an additional 3,600 meters to accommodate direct flights from Mozambique to Europe, the director of the Mozambique National Airports company has stated. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Mar 81 p 10]

CSO: 4401

## BRIEFS

'DIE SUIDWESTER' EDITOR--Mr Ewert Benade, a wellknown personality in SWA's journalistic and political circles, has been appointed as Editor of DIE SUIDWESTER. Mr Benade is the fourth editor appointed to this newspaper during the past three years. He succeeds Mr Johan van Wyk, a journalist of Die Volksblad, who resigned recently after a conflict had developed between him and Mr Eben van Zijl of the National Party. Born in Mariental, Mr Benade started his journalistic career in 1952, with the former Suidwes Afrikaner, the organ of the United Party in SWA. During 1957 he joined SAPA in Johannesburg. The urge to take up farming however became too strong and during 1961 he started farming in the Mariental district, but still undertook journalism on a free-lance basis. An active member of the Mariental branch of the National Party, Mr Benade worked for AKTUR in the capacity of information officer during the 1978 general election in the Territory. He and his wife Lorraine (a former Keetmanshoop girl) have four children. Mr Benade will officially take up his post as editor of DIE SUIDWESTER on April 13 and in the meantime Mr Frans Aucamp is acting editor. At the time of going to press it had not been possible to contact Mr Benade for comment. --SAPA WA [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Apr 81 p 4]

FIRST SERVICEMEN DOING WELL--The first group of national servicemen in SWA under the new compulsory national service for all school leavers have almost completed their basic training. Commandant Frans van den Berg introduced the press to what this "January 1981 SWA" intake in Walvis Bay has achieved so far. He said that he hoped this 2SA Infantry Battalion Group would serve as a model for SA and the rest of the world to show that persons of all race groups can work together in harmony. He said that the young servicemen went through the mill as they came in, regardless of race. They were not grouped according to ethnicity although spontaneous group forming was not interfered with. These SWA servicemen are being trained in Walvis Bay by mostly SA personnel, as the SWA Defence Force does not yet have the facilities. These SWA servicemen will remain in Walvis Bay for a year and will then be posted to units in SA. Commandant Van den Berg said that despite the communication problems and the fact that some of the servicemen from outlying areas often had no schooling at all, they did not have to stand back for any previous intake of servicemen. Some of the servicemen from Walvis Bay have already been given their first leave pass, and the rest will be given their leave passes after the school holiday. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Apr 81 p 12]

NAPALM, GAS USE CLAIM--Sam Nujoma, the president of SWAPO, in a recent interview for the Portuguese O JORNAL, said that the South African colonial regime is using large quantities of Western equipment in its aggression against Angola. Sam Nujoma said the regime also uses American, British, Chilean and Portuguese mercenaries in its incursions into Angolan territory. The SWAPO president added that these mercenaries are attached to the 31st Battalion, nicknamed the Buffalo Battalion. Sam Nujoma went on to say that the mercenaries cross the Namibian border by helicopter and armored car into Angola, where they terrorize elderly people, women and children. Such actions are later completed by the South African air force by dropping napalm and poison gas bombs on defenseless people, said the SWAPO president. [Text] [LD062206 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 6 Apr 81]

CSO: 4401

# VARIOUS CRACKDOWNS NOTED TO COMBAT CRIME

## Ship Carrying Arms Seized

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Mar 81 p 1

[Article by Alaye Gbenoba]

[Text] A foreign ship -- M.V. Ace Express -- has been arrested for allegedly carrying arms and ammunition into the country.

The ship which was disguised as a fishing boat was also alleged to have entered the country's territorial waters with goods such as rice, giant motor vehicles assorted standby generators, frozen chicken and beef.

It is being detained at the Salt Jetty at Ogharafe in the Delta area of Bendel State.

Competent sources in Lagos disclosed that the ship with bold inscription of 'Fish Layers' all over its body found its way into Ogharafe Salt Jetty without the permission of the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA). The ship had, however, successfully off-loaded some of the goods before it was arrested.

It was learnt that the ship 'dodged' the Sapele Port to off-load its cargo to avoid being noticed.

When the ship was later searched after it had been arrested, it was found to be carrying arms and ammunition, 10,000 bags of rice, 84 giant tyres for heavy duty construction trucks, five motor vehicles,

various types of electricity power generating plants, frozen chicken and beef.

The sources said that the vehicles brought by the ship had been off-loaded into trailers and were being carried to Benin City when the security men intercepted them.

Customs men who were later invited to handle the issue, the source said, discovered that some of their colleagues had allegedly collected 300,000 Naira from the owner of the goods 'to close the matter'.

The 300,000 Naira bribe came to light when the customs men disagreed over how the amount was to be shared among themselves.

Police detectives were later called in and they arrested the customs men and a businessman who was alleged to be the owner of the goods.

The captain of the ship and other members of the crew were said to have been interrogated by the police.

It was understood that the captain of the ship had made what police sources described as 'a useful' statement.

more about this matter until my men return,' he said.

But a senior police officer in Lagos, however, confirmed that the ship captain, the businessman and some customs men were being interrogated in connection with the matter.

What had puzzled police and customs men was how the ship managed to enter Nigerian waters and went as far as Ogharafe without being noticed by customs.

When the New Nigerian called at the customs investigation department at Ebute Metta last weekend, a senior customs officer said some customs officers had been dispatched to Sapele in Bendel State to investigate the matter.

'As at now, I cannot tell you

## Police Increase in Kano

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Mar 81 p 8

[Text]

THE Kano State Police Command, has introduced a new method of surveillance of all nooks and corners of the state capital.

Speaking to the New Nigerian on Wednesday, the acting Commissioner of Police in the state, Mr. J. O. Pogson, explained that hundreds armed policemen had been mobilised to various parts of the state to mount a 24-hour watch on men and vehicles.

Mr. Pogson was responding to inquiries on the sudden appearance of many armed policemen in almost every part of the state capital in the last 11 days.

According to him, the state police command was now all out to combat every type of criminal activity disturbing the lives of innocent citizens, adding that the operation would continue indefinitely.

"The aim is to make all law breakers to feel very uneasy, while

the law abiding ones can go about confidently" he remarked.

He disclosed that plain clothed policemen had been similarly mobilised to supplement the efforts of the armed policemen.

He observed that the fruits of the operation could already be realised because armed robbery suspects who were known to have struck at various locations in the country were recently nabbed by his men and added that even burglary and other petty crimes were on the decrease since the operation was mounted.

Mr. Pogson also denied rumours that the state police command had placed ban on all forms of political activities in Kano State. He explained that all that had happened was that the police were abiding by a recent Kano State High Court injunction on the amendment to the Public Order Act.

## Funds for Armed Robbery

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Mar 81 p 1

[Article by Yinka Kwest Guedon]

[Text]

**A SPECIAL fund of 83,238,380 Naira was yesterday approved by the House of Representatives for the Nigeria Police Force (NPF) to enable it to combat armed robbery in the country.**

The approval followed a request made to the House on Thursday by President Shehu Shagari for the amount to enable the NPF to purchase sophisticated weapons to fight armed

robbers.

The special fund which would be disbursed by the force has raised the sectoral allocation to the force from 400.6 million Naira to 459.8 million Naira.

Speaker Edwin Ezeoke told newsmen that President Shagari held a meeting with members of his cabinet last Thursday on the wave of armed robbery in the country.

During the meeting, the speaker said, the president told his ministers that during his trip to Britain, Nigerians residing there complained bitterly about the

menace of robbers at home and urged that stringent but positive steps be taken to quell the situation once and for all.

The speaker further disclosed that the 83.3 million Naira came under the new sub-head following the meeting held between the president and the members of his cabinet.

Other amendments approved by the House yesterday included 22.5 million Naira representing salaries and emoluments of federal legislators and members of the staff of the National Assembly.

The Committee on National Assembly Matters had earlier recommended 167 million Naira as total recurrent expenditure. Seventy-three million Naira was spent for a similar purpose last year.

CSO: 4420

ELECTIONS REPORTED LIKELY THIS YEAR

FEDECO Report

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 27 Mar 81 p 1

[Article by Jimmy Aderinokun]

[Text]

**B**YE-ELECTIONS into the vacant seats in the National and state Assemblies would be conducted before the end of the year, it was hinted yesterday.

Local government elections are also likely to take place in a few months, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Services, Senator Donald Etiebet, said.

He was briefing the Senate Committee on Finance and Appropriation on the report of the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO).

A member of the committee, Senator David Dafinone, had earlier asked why N5 million should be recommended for the commission since the Executive did not include it in the estimate.

Senator Etiebet said the money was recommended so as to allow FEDECO perform well during the elections.

"It is also to allow the commission to pay grants to political parties as provided for in the Constitution."

Last month, the outgoing FEDECO executive secretary, Alhaji Ahmadu Kurfi, told the House of Representatives Committee on Public Service Matters that local government and bye-elections for the vacant seats in the National and state Assemblies would not be held this year.

The reason: Operational difficulties relating to the revision of voters' register.

Alhaji Ahmadu explained that although local government elections were the responsibility of the state electoral commissions, state governments were compelled by law to use the revised voters' register for conducting them.

He said the revision could not begin until the FEDECO Bill had been passed into law by the National Assembly.



## Election 'Rigging' Claim

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 27 Mar 81 p 20

[Article by Conrad Bosah]

[Text]

**T**HE NPN master-plan for rigging the 1983 Federal elections have been exposed.

Speaking to the Daily Star in an exclusive interview in Kaduna, the governor of Kaduna State, Alhaji Balarabe Musa, disclosed that just as the NPN rigged the 1979 elections, they were now perfecting the machinery for rigging the 1983 elections by planning to introduce electronic machines in voting.

In answer to my question as to whether the electronic machine would not serve as a more effective way of counting votes, Governor Musa said that all the electronic machines would do would be to declare NPN candidates winners in any elections.

He said: "They are doing it in a big way".

First of all, he went on, the situation now is that the NPN can make the Nigerian Police stop any political party from campaigning.

Secondly, the NPN can make FEDECO disqualify anybody and announce any results.

Thirdly, though the NPN has agreed that state governments should establish television stations, they will also have a TV station in every state in addition to the NTA.

Fourthly, they will make sure that the Federal Government TV and Radio stations in every state are five times stronger than their equivalent and they'll all be linked up nation-wide so that immediately they announce a rigged result, it will be simultaneously carried all through the country, so that you'll just hear somebody declared a winner and the electronic machine will complement the whole rigging machinery.

Governor Musa, in answer to another question as to whether the National Assembly will approve the use of such a machine, said that the introduction of the machine was an administrative function under the executive, but added that the only thing the National Assembly can do, and even that is within a limit, is for instance, the Federal Government may specifically vote for the machines and put in the budget under FEDECO but they will not be that stupid.

They'll just vote a sum without identifying it with any project which will enable FEDECO to do what they like, but if for instance, they make a provision and identify it to a particular item and members of the National Assembly see it, now let us suppose that Dr K. O. Mbadiwe, presidential adviser on National Assembly Affairs, has some moral restraint to let the democratic process go, it means the members of the National Assembly will identify that machine and will know for what purpose it is meant and then they can do something — but even then, the governor continued, there is a limit to what they can do, because once it is included in the programme of the executive in the budget, the National Assembly cannot eliminate the provision without a constitutional backing because there is a section of the constitution which says that funds necessary for the service must be provided for the item of expenditure.



Governor Musa pointed out that once the NPN gets it there, all the National Assembly can do is to amend, that's all.

He observed that what the National Assembly could do to check this was to make sure that the electoral law which they will enact to replace the electoral act we now have would make it impossible for the FEDECO to rig for the NPN.

That is what the National Assembly can do, he added.

Governor Musa remarked: "The Assembly can specify in the law how the voting should be done. I think that they can do this because there will be a complete electoral law and in the law the Assembly can go into details to specify how elections can be conducted."

"In a clever way, the Assembly can do that, but the Assembly has to do a lot of home work because it is dealing with professional riggers, he warned.

# FIRE AT OIL PIPE CAUSES GASOLINE SHORTAGE IN LAGOS

Fourth Day of Blaze

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 3 Apr 81 p 40

[Article by Odafe Othiwa]

[Text]

**M**ONDAY'S fire at Apapa oil pipe installation has clamped a serious fuel shortage on the Lagos metropolis.

As the blaze raged on fiercely for the fourth day, oil supplies to petrol tankers were halted for safety reasons.

This situation has resulted in fuel scarcity throughout the city of Lagos.

The scarcity, first felt on

Tuesday, worsened yesterday, forcing many vehicles off the road.

Many petrol-filling stations had no fuel to sell. Many at Yaba, Lagos, Ikeja and Apapa displayed notices with inscription, apologising: "Sorry, no fuel".

Meanwhile, security has been clamped on oil installations at Apapa, following renewed anxiety over the delay in putting off the blaze.

The Federal Chief Fire Officer, Alhaji Adamu Akukhia, who is leading the operation, said yesterday that his men were working round the clock to put it out.

Alhaji Akukhia also dispelled fears that oil depots were burning.

"The oil depots are safe. What is burning is disused oil waste which has formed a pond and it is about six feet deep."

## Warning on Waste Dumping

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 2 Apr 81 p 40

[Text]

**T**HE Navy yesterday ordered oil companies near the Apapa oil blaze to stop dumping their wastes in the area.

And officers were told to compile a register of the companies immediately.

The Chief of Naval Staff, Rear Admiral Akin Adewo, issued the orders after inspecting the fire scene and damages to the Naval Train-

ing School.

After the visit, a naval public relations officer, Lieutenant J. O. Pearse, said the fire was the third in about two years.

Lt. Pearse said a survey of the dump had been carried out and that everything would be done to protect the area.

Up to last night, firemen were still battling to put the fire under control.

## Experts Take Measures

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 2 Apr 81 p 40

[Text]

**FIRE** experts were drafted to the blazing oil dump at Apapa yesterday.

Some of them, from the Westminster Dredging Company, were invited by the Nigerian Navy, according to sources.

One expatriate official of the company said it may be necessary to sand-fill the oil dump to control the blaze.

Up to yesterday, the cause of the fire remained unknown as damages continued to mount.

One of the latest damages was done to pipes belonging to the African Petroleum (AP), which spewed fuel on some fire fighters.

Pipelines linking the jetty to the company's installations, were said to have been shut when the fire began on Monday.

The operations manager of the AP, Mr. W. N. Nwaka, could not estimate damages the fire had inflicted on his company.

"Until the fire is put off,

we cannot estimate anything."

However, loading and off-loading from the jetty have been suspended.

Also damaged was the Apapa Elemu Training School of the Nigerian Navy, whose windows were shattered by an explosion.

CSO: 4420

## BONNY LNG PLANT SITUATION REVIEWED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 31 Mar 81 p 11

[Article: "Postponing the Bonny LNG Project"]

[Text] It has been reported that the Nigerian Government is undoing its previously announced plans for utilizing most of the natural gas now flared copiously into smoke. One of those plans is the Bonny LNG Project.

If this LNG Project is scrapped, it will not be the first, nor the second time, Nigeria has talked unsuccessfully about finding large scale use for our natural gas.

It serves well to recall that the first such plan came about nearly ten years ago, when a pact was announced following an agreement approved by the Executive Council under Gowon's regime. That plan involved a joint venture between Nigerian Government (60 per cent) and Guadalupe Gas Products of Houston (40 per cent) a division of Crutcher Resources. The project was to cost less than 100 million dollars.

At about that time Mr F. R. A. Marinho, then deputy director of Petroleum Resources, was quoted, in giving Nigeria's view of LNG market, when he wrote "...We see the U.S. as having a major role in the development of World LNG Trade...." I (We) observed that if the Europeans did not attempt to tie up some of the reserves in what would normally appear to be geographically convenient sources while it was still very cheap to do so, they might discover too late that these sources have been lost to "friends across the Atlantic."

Whether this was intended to be some kind of a "come-on," or an indication of change in policy, was not made clear.

Anyway, whatever the intent of that speech, it happened that by mid-seventies, some Europeans began to express interest in Nigerian LNG. Then came the Shell-BP Plan for 800 MMSCF/D Plant at Bonny and the Agip-Phillips Plan for similar plant at Peterside.

Out-puts of both LNG plants were destined for European markets; Gasunie (Netherlands) and others were to be the gas importers.

After some years, someone wondered whether it was necessary to have two separate LNG projects. The Agip-Phillips plan and the BP Bonny plan were combined to form the Bonny LNG with capacity of 1,600 MMCF/D and with the following equity composition:

NNPC	60%
BP	10
Shell	10
Phillips	7.5
Agip	7.5
Gulf	5.0

By the latest estimates, the Bonny LNG Project is planned at a total cost between \$12-14 billion, broken down approximately as follows:

	Billion	\$
Gas Gathering	1.5	2
Liquifying Plant	7	8
LNG Tankers	3.5	4
	12.0	14

It is supposedly on the basis of the sheer magnitude of these costs that recently released guidelines to the Fourth National Development Plan considered the Bonny LNG Project "rather too gigantic to be implemented alongside the other major projects to be executed during the fourth plan period."

Some opinions have been expressed that the government is reluctant to commit seemingly large portions of its revenues to a single project and that at the same time the new regime is reluctant to borrow abroad to finance the LNG project. These may serve for temporary silencing of casual inquiries.

But, serious minded people see them as mere excuses, at best. For all that is known, these excuses may be just smoke screens. There are concerns which reasons offered to date by the government do not explain. For example,

If Nigeria is committed to the LNG Project as the best alternative for utilizing the flared gas, how does postponing help the country? For one thing the cost keeps escalating!

Secondly, what size of money is considered: the full project cost (\$12-14 billion which will need to be funded in stages, and more than likely will not all be expended in the fourth plan period), or the equity share of the down-payment which must be less than \$1 billion?

There are, of course, other issues on the LNG Project that go beyond funding. For one thing, if as reported the European gas purchasers, who are separate and unrelated entities from the Bonny LNG's expatriate owners, are eager to ease government's concern about funding and eager to get the project rolling, they ought to be required to make prepayment payments. They will be repaid with gas.

This option should confirm extent of commitment on their part. The prepayments do not need to go into NNPC's coffers or into Nigeria's treasury. They could go into an escrow or trust account with a supervising foreign bank, or toward prepayment for equipment required in the early phases of the project.

One cannot help but feel that most of the seemingly endless delays in key major projects in Nigeria--be it the steel complex or the LNG project--have to do with operating arrangements and with partnership relationships, than with funding or financing.

It is not hard to see that the working arrangement for the Bonny LNG Project is too unwieldy. Moreover, it is not at all clear to what extent the expatriate partners accord this project high priority in their own scheme of things.

For example, is it likely that BP would commit seriously to this project before the matters related to its compensation for nationalized assets in Nigeria are resolved?

It is revealing to see that the government is not explaining its new reluctance on the LNG Project on the grounds of economics or profitability. The Bonny Project should look more economical (in spite of the larger investment base) now that market prices for natural gas have improved tremendously.

In addition, significant increases in prices for new gas contracts in W. Europe (up to \$4.50/MMBTU) and in the U.S. (up to \$6.50/MMBTU) have been reported. Most of the new contracts also have provisions for escalations tied to the prices of fuel oils.

These developments should augur well for future profitability of the LNG Project if the chronic delay and non-committal atmosphere can be dislodged and the project's future reaffirmed.

Another thing that seems to be missing in the gas situation is a key strong and convincing advocate; one who is willing and able to argue the project's case in high places, both in domestic and international arenas, to ramrod the project to successful completion.

Until that kind of sponsor or champion emerges this project is liable to languish in the maze of competing interests and lethargic bureaucracy.

Whatever happens, if the government and its advisors have determined that LNG is Nigeria's best gas utilization alternative, the nation is likely to lose more than it gains by postponing or delaying the project further. It has dragged on long enough!

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**MONEY PLANNED FOR ENERGY RESOURCES**--The Federal Government plans to spend N2.4 billion for the development of energy resources between now and 1986. Vice-President Alex Ekwueme made this known in Lagos yesterday in a speech read on his behalf at a symposium on "Solar energy for the Nigerian green revolution and housing development." He said it was the administration's intention to pursue a policy of self-reliance through the development of indigenous technology and the transfer of the appropriate type of technology. Dr Ekwueme said that although science and research were important factors in the development process of any country, they should be developed to meet the needs of the society they were to serve. "We cannot rely on conventional methods if we are to achieve any significant results in the shortest possible time." In his view, Nigeria was capable of feeding herself and even had enough to share with her neighbours, if "our numerous energy resources were properly utilised." The Vice-President stressed that a situation where "we import nearly 60 per cent of our total food requirements is very unhealthy and highly unacceptable, particularly when viewed against the potential background of our past economic history." This administration, he said, had entered into a social contract to raise the standard of living of the people by adequately feeding them and providing them with decent accommodation not just as tenants, but as owners of their houses. He said that the symposium was well timed. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 27 Mar 81 p 1]

**FEDERAL MINISTRY OF WORKS REORGANIZED**--Federal Ministry of Works has been reorganised with the appointment of 18 controllers of works services to man the ministry's field headquarters in different states of the federation. Addressing the newly appointed controllers in Lagos yesterday, the Minister of Works, Professor Sunday Essang, said the aim was for them to handle those activities which could be done in the states without reference to the ministry's headquarters in Lagos. According to him, they would also serve as avenues for attracting the services of those Nigerian engineers and technical people who were more interested in serving the Federal government at state level than the federal level. Professor Essang said the establishment of field headquarters in the states was a deliberate attempt on the part of Federal Government to make the impact of the ministry felt in all the states. With these arrangements, he said, some of the payments and certificates previously handled at Lagos headquarters would now be done at state level thus relieving headquarters of the pressure on it. He told the new appointees that the ministry would guide them from time to time to ensure that their various jobs were successfully carried out. He added that he had set up a monitoring unit to oversee the execution of the projects. He said his ministry had long embarked on maintenance of federal roads in the states and that in 1980, a total of 44.38 million Naira was allocated to state ministries of works for that purpose. [Text] [Dakuna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Mar 81 pp 1, 21]



STATE BORDER DISPUTE--An appeal has gone to the Cross River and Imo state governments to settle the border disputes among their people. The appeal was made by the Cross River state commissioner of police, Alhaji Yahaya Domah, during a tour of the border villages. He warned against acts of lawlessness which could result to unrest and bloodshed. [Text] [ABO71031 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Apr 81]

SENATE ACCUSES CORPORATE SMUGGLERS--Ten companies have been accused of smuggling goods into Nigeria. The chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriation and Finance, Senator Ameh Ebute (NPN), gave the list of the ten companies in a release he issued to the press on Tuesday in Lagos. The companies, Alvaro Nigeria Limited, Idi Agbon Nigerian Enterprises, Veejay International (Nigeria) Limited and Peter Udeakpo of Bapson Trading Company. Others are Elot Nigeria United, International Communications, VYB Nigeria Limited, David Olemowo, Ashamu Group of Companies and Adejumo Fam Nigeria Limited. The list of the smugglers was released by the Appropriation Committee after its familiarization tour of Apapa and Tin Can Island port in Lagos. During the tour, it was disclosed that there were 15 private jetties in the two ports. Mr Ameh Ebute disclosed that evidence of the two area administrators of the ports continued that these private jetties were security risks of the nation in that they could be used for the importation of arms and ammunition. He also said that most of the smuggling was done in these private jetties. Mr Ebute said that a memo had been submitted to the President of the Senate, Dr Joseph Wayas and a motion was in the offing for all or most of the jetties to be closed down. All the companies that have been incriminated above may be compulsorily asked to wind up under the Companies Act of 1968. [Chris Agulefor] [Text] [Engudu DAILY STAR in English 2 Apr 81 p 20]

CSO: 4420

DIOUF ADDRESSES NATION ON INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

AB041337 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Address to the nation by Senegalese President Abdou Diouf on the eve of the 21st anniversary of Senegal's independence. Delivered in Dakar on 3 Apr 81--recorded]

[Excerpts] Senegalese, foreign guests who live with us, good evening. Tomorrow, 4 April 1981, we will celebrate the 21st anniversary of our independence. We therefore enter the third decade of our independence full of life. The third decade was marked by the return of President Leopold Sedar Senghor to [words indistinct]. This evening, in my maiden address of 3 April, I will begin by reaffirming my desire to maintain a policy of dialogue, an open policy, and will seek the consolidation of the fundamental options of [words indistinct].

We should defend our independence, especially in this period when hegemonistic powers are redeploying, particularly in Africa. Our diplomacy will be to defend our independence and strengthen our friendships, our alliances and the links we have already established. We will also establish new links of friendship and solidarity to further affirm our presence in the world. We will practice a more open policy in our external relations, as well as in our internal policy.

We will organize our subregion without foreign intervention, in order to make it a zone of stability, solidarity with integrated development. We will work towards a democratization of international relations to develop the North-South dialogue, and promote a new world economic and cultural order. We will encourage discussions with friendly nations and take the right initiatives to peacefully solve conflicts. These are the three basic objectives of our diplomacy.

On this solemn occasion I reaffirm these objectives against any foreign intervention and bloc policy which seeks to destabilize the African continent. To realize these, our country has two weapons: steadfastness and dialogue. Dialogue conforms with our tradition and it is the best way to prevent conflicts, organize cooperation, restore understanding and peace. Remember the famous saying: never reject dialogue. You all know that it is through dialogue--that is, discussing without prejudging--based on reciprocal respect, that we initiated the economic integration of this northwestern part of our continent. We have as examples the Gambia River Development Organization, OMVG; the Senegal River Development Organization, OMVS; the West African Economic Community, CEAO; and the Economic Community of West

African States, ECOWAS, Steadfastness, because we refuse to compromise on principles which do not favor viable international relations and the right of self-determination of a people.

We believe in noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, respect for the charter of the OAU, the United Nations and for the principles of the Nonaligned Movement. I am determined to remain attached to these principles because it is the only way to solve crises which will arise anywhere from the Indian subcontinent across to the southern part of Africa. Our country has been able to maintain good relations and achieved credibility thanks to her belief in these principles. This is what we can say about our international relations.

The rural sector will continue to benefit from our assistance. I have already announced that seeds and food will be distributed to the farmers. That is not all. In spite of all kinds of hardships, of which you are aware, I have asked the government to do more and important measures have been taken. To help relieve the hardships of the farmers and to help boost agriculture, especially in the growing of peanuts and food crops, I have decided to write off the debts of these farmers, involving payment for seeds and fertilizers for past seasons. The amount involved is about 20 million CFA francs.

The payment of debts on agricultural material is suspended till the end of the cleanup exercise in some cooperatives.

With the 21st anniversary of our independence, our democratic system must take command, renew and improve. It must change and respond to transition. We have acquired experience and a sense of responsibility which is indispensable to exercising and maintaining true political pluralism. I affirm that our democratic experience is irreversible. It is within reach of all the people, their temperament, traditions and deepest aspirations.

Presently, it is necessary for us to abolish the existing restrictions on the creation of political parties in conformity with what I said on 1 January, and the commitments made by the prime minister before the National Assembly on 30 January. A bill on constitutional reform will be presented to Parliament in less than 10 days. This bill, which modifies Article 3 of our constitution, will include the abolition of all limitations on the number of political parties. It also provides for the broadening and the guaranteeing of the exercise of political democracy in our country by strengthening the control and the regularity of presidential and legislative elections. Our institutions and our political system should be open. I expect all political authorities to be the prime defenders of public freedom.

My dear countrymen, I do not forget that the national celebration is first and foremost for the youth and the army, on whom the Senegalese people look with pride. Our courageous army guards our frontiers and guarantees our territorial integrity. As such, it participates actively in national construction. Both internally and externally, the army has provided an example of discipline, courage and a sense of honor. It has always been loyal and has always respected the national [words indistinct]. The youth who will march tomorrow, through their vitality, display the greatest resource of our people. It is true that the youth is our hope and we [words indistinct] transmit our hopes to them by handing over the torch to them. At this period when they are learning to live, I would like to know that the government is determined to forever promote the training and integrating structures, stressing its policy of creating and maintaining employment.

BRIEFS

OPPOSITION APPLAUDS LAW--Dakar, 9 Apr (AFP)--In a communique to the press on Thursday, the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), the legal opposition party, expresses satisfaction with the bills passed by the Senegalese Council of Ministers granting full recognition to all political parties on demand and abandoning all references to a school of thought. The PDS, the communique explains, is happy about this improvement, which brings the Socialist Party closer to the PDS in its constant demand for fairness. However, the communique adds that the PDS feels that the Socialist Party is remaining silent on very important and urgent constitutional and legislative reforms, particularly on polling results and the question of the president's replacement in case he resigns, dies or is indisposed. The Senegalese opposition party, which holds 14 seats compared to the Socialist Party's 85, asserts in its communique that in the absence of these reforms, all attempts to succeed will be useless. [Text] [AB091225 Paris AFP in French 0933 GMT 9 Apr 81]

LEADER OF ILLEGAL PARTY RELEASED--Dakar, 8 Apr (AFP)--Mr Cheikh Anta Diop, the leader of a Senegalese unauthorized party--the National Democratic Rally--who is being prosecuted for setting up an illegal association, was released by a local court in Dakar. The court found that the case of illegal association was not justified. Mr Diop had published a statement urging the government to postpone its decision to grant fertilizers and seeds only to the farmers who had paid off their debts for seeds and fertilizers. The charge against Mr Diop will be dropped if the National Assembly passes the bill adopted last week providing for amnesty to all those detained on political grounds or for violating the law on press as well as common law offenses. The National Assembly will soon debate the bill. It will also examine a bill doing away with the law that limits the number of political parties to four. If the law is passed, the National Democratic Rally will be recognized. [Text] [AB082150 Paris AFP in French 1818 GMT 8 Apr 81]

GASOLINE PRICE RISE--Dakar, 3 Apr (AFP)--Senegal raised gasoline prices by more than 7 percent today, less than 3 months after the last price rise. The new increase puts the price of premium fuel up from 195 CFA francs per liter (roughly 3.10 U.S. dollars per gallon) to 210 francs (3.35 dollars per gallon). Prices also rose 7 percent for other petroleum products--except fuel oil, and fuel for motor canoes and fishing boats. These three fuels are subsidized by the government. The last fuel price increase was 12 January. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1336 GMT 3 Apr 81]

## ALGIERS REPORTS ON BENDJEDID'S DEPARTURE FROM SEYCHELLES

LD070208 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid left Seychelles this morning after a 2-day visit which was the subject of a joint communique. Our special envoy in Seychelles, [name indistinct], gives the details:

The situation in Southern Africa, the Western Sahara and the Middle East was the subject of special examination. The two parties reaffirmed in a joint statement their total support for the struggles of the Namibian, South Africa, Western Saharan and Palestinian people in their fight for liberation against domination and racial discrimination, oppression and occupation and for the recognition of their fundamental national rights. The two parties also carefully examined, the communique stresses, the situation in the Indian Ocean, expressing, in this respect their very sharp concern at the concentration of arms, navies and the proliferation of foreign bases in the region. They consider that this presence and these military activities constitute a permanent source of danger for peace and security in the region and a direct threat to the independence, sovereignty and the territorial integrity of coastal states.

Reaffirming the need to keep the region out of conflicts between the great powers, they expressed their readiness to help the Colombo conference on the Indian Ocean and welcomed the Malagasy initiative to convene a summit conference aimed at turning the Indian Ocean into a demilitarized and nuclear-free zone of peace as an important contribution to peace.

The document stresses that the two parties examined the present tension in the world and by the use of force challenging the detente process, with grave concern. The document adds: Conscious of the repercussions of this development on the position of Third World countries, the two parties reaffirmed their deep attachment to the principles, ideals and objectives of nonalignment and recall that the latter, as an autonomous factor independent of blocs, constitutes the most appropriate way of guaranteeing the independence of their countries and the progress of their peoples.

In the particularly dangerous context of present international relations, the two parties consider that nonalignment constitutes the basic framework for the emancipation and the rapprochement of peoples, the development of new international relations on the basis of equality, cooperation and the safeguarding of peace and security in the world. The two parties, the document adds, noted with satisfaction that the visit by the Algerian president as well as the talks held during it are an important contribution to strengthening the friendship of the Algerian and Seychelles peoples and to strengthening peace and cooperation in Africa.

CSN: 4400



BRIEFS

AIR LINK WITH USSR--President Siaka Stevens has said that an air link between Sierra Leone and the Soviet Union has been long overdue and he was therefore delighted that it has come to fruition. Speaking to a 5-man Soviet delegation which is in Freetown for the launching of the inaugural flight to Moscow, President Stevens said he was a firm believer in the air revolution which had made distances shorter. As we get to know each other better, Dr Stevens went on, differences will be surmounted. He had no doubt that both countries and peoples will make full use of this new connection to a greater advantage. The first deputy minister of civil aviation of the USSR, Mr Nazarov, who described President Stevens as an outstanding African leader, said that his visit to Sierra Leone was an important landmark in the history of relations between the two countries. [Text] [AB071108 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 6 Apr 81]

JAPANESE FISHERIES AID--An agreement for the supply of fishing gear worth about \$2 million by the Japanese Government was signed this morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Freetown. The minister of foreign affairs, Dr Abdulai Conteh, signed on behalf of Sierra Leone, while the Japanese ambassador, Mr [name indistinct] signed on behalf of his country. According to the agreement, Japan is to extend a grant of 400 million yen--about \$2 million--to Sierra Leone for the purchase of small fishing vessels, fishing nets, outboard motors and other fishing equipment. [Excerpt] [Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 2 Apr 81]

CSO: 4420

MUTLANA URGES OPPOSITION PARTIES TO BOYCOTT ELECTION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 31 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Sam Mabe]

[Text]

THE EXISTENCE of opposition parties like the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) and the New Republic Party (NRP) in Parliament gives the outside world the false impression that there is democracy in South Africa.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, who spoke at the Institute of Race Relations yesterday, suggested that the two parties walk out of Parliament and leave the Nationalists to "do their own thing all by themselves."

This would expose the facade that there is democracy in South Africa.

Dr Motlana said he had turned down an invitation to participate in a Press debate on the forthcoming elections with a representative of the PFP and of the National Party because the elections were "irrelevant" to blacks.

He said the Nationalists have finalised their decision that there is no place for blacks in South Africa and that any attempt

to change the status quo would be met with the might of the army.

The Nationalists were promoting militarism, the love for the uniform and the gun and spending massive amounts of money on the purchase of weapons of war.

Dr Motlana said it was not true that South Africa was preparing itself for a total defence against the Russians' total onslaught. "South Africa can never stand against the Russians. It is preparing itself against its own inhabitants, who are blacks."

"No one will willingly choose violence as a way of solving problems. But I pray that even in this late hour, we can avoid the kind of violence that is so inevitable in this country," Dr Motlana said.

He added that the biggest issue worrying white South Africans was what to do with blacks and on how to share the 'spoils of this rich country.'



BOTHA AFFIRMS 'SELF IDENTITY' PRINCIPLE NOT NEGOTIABLE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Mar 81 p 7

[Article by Peter Sullivan]

(Text) Rustenburg—The South African struggle was between communism and Christianity and not among the races, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said at a stormy meeting here last night.

Uckled throughout the meeting, Mr Botha tried to drive home a message that the National Party stood for reasonableness and decency.

He defended the inclusion of black and coloured people in the Defence Force and Police Force, while stressing that the National Party stood for safety, growth and freedom.

But "self identity," "own school" and "own residential area" were not negotiable, he told an applauding crowd.

He used the charm of old-style politics to draw out his audience, asking them questions and demanding replies.

He said he had come to Rustenburg "to ask you to put your hand in your fellow South African's hand and let us form a phalanx of reasonable South Africans."

Mr Botha blamed the United Nations for much of the "onslaught" against South Africa.

South Africa had enemies inside, around and far from it, he said.

Attempts towards a total boycott of South Africa in arms, economics, trade, technology and transport had cost the UN \$16-million last year.

His Government fought these enemies, he said, and it needed the support of all reasonable people. The country demanded a strong Defence Force.

"Those black and brown units who stand guard on our borders with us tonight, must be there, or not?" he asked the crowd.

"Yes!"

"Good, if they must be there then this Government must act so they can be there," he said.

Mr Botha ventured out of domestic politics only twice.

He said Angola was not only in the grip of a civil war but that not one single little town within it still had its infrastructure left.

And on Zimbabwe, Mr Botha warned that if the Progressive Federal Party got into power South Africa would "end up like Zimbabwe."

(S0) 4420

COLOREDS SEEK REPRESENTATION ON JOHANNESBURG COUNCIL

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 21 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by Bev Mortimer]

[Text]

THE Johannesburg Coloured Management Committee has requested the help of the Administrator of the Transvaal in a new bid to get direct representation on the Johannesburg City Council.

In a draft memorandum to Mr Willem Cruywagen, the CMC said direct representation of the coloured community was absolutely essential.

The memorandum follows a rejection last year by the chairman of the Johannesburg management committee, Mr Francois Oberholzer, who said he was not prepared to consider coloured representation on the council.

In the memorandum, which was read at its meeting yesterday, the CMC said its "desires were at the mercy of city councillors."

Since its inception the CMC had never been in a position to negotiate with "those who wield authority" but recently consultation had taken place more frequently.

"The council has no authority to implement direct representation but there is a move in other municipalities for power sharing in the foreseeable future," the memorandum read.

"The apathy which is prevalent in the coloured community stems from lack of participation in the structural law-making establishment. The youth of today despise all those who wish to negotiate with the powers that be as collaborators, but this CMC has suffered these indignities and has endeavoured to leave open this channel of communication."

"Direct representation has to come sooner or later when the paternalistic attitude of the present legislators has become obsolete. What we desire is to be able to report back to our constituencies with dignity and sincerity."

The memorandum finally called on Mr Cruywagen to amend the local government ordinance to allow for direct representation.

# SOWETANS POLLED ON ATTITUDES TO ELECTION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Mar 81 p 7

[Article by Willie Bokala]

[Text] As South African's five white political parties made their final nominations for the 1981 General Election this week, SOWETAN carried out a survey in Johannesburg to determine the views of blacks.

Hostel dwellers appeared to be ignorant and none of the 15 Dube and Inhlazane inmates approached knew about next month's general election.

"What is that. A war?" One of the men asked when approached for his views. "We will fight," he added.

After long explanations about what a General Election is and what it means, their answers were: "We don't know. What do you want us to say?" or Kunzima — it's difficult — we don't know this thing."

The survey, done on three sections of the black community — students, white-collar workers and blue-collar workers — revealed surprisingly that blacks do not care whether there is a general election or not while men in the hostels do not even know there is an election.

Only two of the 15 students approached favoured the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) to win the election while their colleagues said they did not care who wins as

blacks are not party to the elections. Some of them said it was not even worth commenting as the election was "a white business" involving white voters and a white parliament.

In the centre of Johannesburg salesmen, clerks and other white-collar workers supported the students' view that they were not concerned about the election. Only one out of 15 people interviewed favoured the Progressive Federal Party to win the election as they "are more liberal".

Among questions asked during the survey were:

- Which of the five parties contesting the general election do you favour to win?
- Why do you favour this particular party?
- What benefits do you think this party would offer should it win?
- What changes do you wish this party to implement if it comes to power?

The five parties contesting the 165-member South African Parliament are the ruling National

Party, Progressive Federal Party, New Republic Party, Herstigte Nasionale Party and Dr Condo Mulder's National Conservative Party.

Another interesting point revealed by the survey is that some of the parties are unknown to blacks. Some did not know which party the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha belonged to and who the leaders of the other parties are.

And of the five political parties only the Progressive Federal Party was favoured and by only three of the 45 people interviewed.

Miss Victoria Ngcota, a Form Five student at Mncube Senior Secondary School, said: "Why should I crack my brains about which white man can oppress me better. I don't see any difference among them. In fact these elections don't just give me a sleepless night at all because I don't even care who wins or who will appear the best loser.

They are the white man's problems.

"I will only start caring when I have the right to vote and that means only when it is blacks running for elections.

Another Form Five student, Gaotholwe Parage, of Meadowlands High School, said the election was not worth commenting about. "They are the white man's business. Wait until it is black political parties contesting this country's general election and then ask me your questions," he added.

From Naledi High School, Michael Mangena and Honey Motefe, favoured the Progressive Federal Party to win.

Said Miss Motefe:

"Whether we like it or not the general election does not affect us. The truth is, whichever party comes to power blacks will also be ruled by that party and it is for us to wish that the election at least produce a liberal rather than the conservative party. I favour the PFP because it would at least soften the harsh laws passed and govern-

ing blacks at the moment. I wish they come to power so that they can give us better education and change the pass laws.

Supporting his colleague, Mr Mangena said: "Perhaps the PFP will not only promise but will truly implement change in the country. We hope that change will be meaningful."

Among the white-collar workers, Ms Ntombi Mhlau, a nursing sister, said the general election meant nothing to her and the black community. "Why should I care about who wins?" she asked.

But the only pensioner interviewed — and who is not counted among the 45 people — Mr Job Malefatsa (50), said whoever wins should create more jobs for blacks.

"I am pleading that the winner recognise that I have suffered all my life as I am crippled. I wish they increase pension money and change the two-months pay system to a one-month system," he said.

# INDIAN COUNCIL MEETS; CHAIRMAN RECEIVES THREAT

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Mar 81 p 4

[Text]

DURBAN. — The chairman of the South African Indian Council, Mr A Rajbansi, received a death threat early yesterday morning, warning him that "blood would flow on his doorstep".

Mr Rajbansi said the caller, who he said had a strong Afrikaans accent, referred to remarks he made in his chairman's address to the SAIC this week.

He said the caller had obviously taken exception to his reference to the consequences of a breakdown in negotiations between blacks and the Government.

In his speech, Mr Rajbansi had warned that the situation in South Africa would deteriorate to such an extent that "the events in Zimbabwe could look like a Sunday school picnic".

Mr Rajbansi said yesterday he was not disturbed by such "pranks" and sympathized with the caller for ignoring the realities.

He said he had not reported the matter to the police yet, but would take added precautions to protect his family.

Meanwhile, at the SAIC session yesterday the members endorsed a call to elect a council to meet the Ministers of Justice and Community Development over the prosecution of alleged Group Areas Act offenders in the Transvaal.

An Exco member, Mr I F H Mayet, stressed the urgency of a meeting with the Ministers, because prosecutions in terms of the Act were already taking place.

"Now is the time we must get results. If we don't, then I am afraid that the frustrated moderates could either become impotent or radical," he said. The Rev E J Manikam made a strong plea for the council to give attention not only to the Group Areas Act but to other related acts, such as the Immorality and Mixed Marriages Acts.

GOVERNMENT ENCOUNTERS OPPOSITION ON 'SECOND SOWETO'

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 31 Mar 81 p 4

[Excerpt]

THE Government's stated policy of not specifically developing homelands is in danger of coming apart on the issue of the siting of the "second Soweto" north of Bronkhorstspruit.

This emerged when local farmers, backed by the agricultural unions, protested against the establishment of an Eastern Transvaal regional growth point ten kilometres north of the town, far from the KwaNdebele homeland.

Sources close to the Government said that following protest meetings and the subsequent involvement of the leader of the National Party in the Transvaal, Dr A Treurnicht, and the Witbank Divisional Council of the National Party, a meeting was called by Dr Piet Koornhof, which lasted for five hours.

On behalf of the Wit-

bank National Party, Dr W Snyman, and NP Parliamentary candidate, Mr Alwyn Fouche, objected to the proposed siting of the "second Soweto."

The Government had made promises that agricultural unions would be consulted and at the earliest planning stages, that prime crop farming land would be protected and that growth points would be integrated with the homelands.

These promises have not been kept.

The physical planners in the office of the Prime Minister who had drawn up the growth point project — Dr T du Plessis and Mr A Viljoen — tried to answer the allegations.

A lively debate ensued.



EAST RAND BOARD TAKES STEPS TO EASE HOUSING CRISIS

Rent Based on Income

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 31 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by Mzikiyase Edom]

[Text] Daveyton Extension residents will pay reduced house rate as from May 1 according to their incomes.

The rents will range from R9,90 to R30,30. The R12,30-a-month site rental paid by the residents is not included in the figures.

At present the residents are paying amonthly rent of R44,05.

Two months ago the Community Council resolved at a meeting with the Daveyton Residence Committee, that rents at Daveyton Extension be reduced by R20,00.

But the chairman of the East Rand Administration Board Mr S van der Merwe, told the SOWETAN that community councils have no power to increase or reduce house rental.

He said only administration boards and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, had the powers to increase or reduce house rental.

Then, a few weeks ago, Mr F E Marx, chief director of Erab, announced that as from May, Daveyton Extension residence would pay house rental according to their income.

Mr Tom Boya chairman of the local council, said yesterday: "All that is left is for the residents to sign an agreement of lease contract between themselves and Erab before these new rentals are implemented in May.

"My council has agreed to this new system, which was introduced by Erab a few months back.

Mr David Fenyane, chairman of the residents' committee said "I am happy with these new arrangements, as this means that we will be paying reduced rents in future."

This is the latest development in the wrangle between the Daveyton Council and the Thembalisha Residents Committee.

Thembalisha residents have complained that their houses were not worth the rents they paid. The council then reduced the rents a few weeks ago. They told the residents that they would instruct the board to reduce rents, and would resign if their directive was not met.

The next week, the chairman, Mr Boya, made an about turn when he and the council did not resign after their recommendation was rejected. They then negotiated until the latest turn, the reduction of rents according to income.

#### 'SOWETAN' Comment

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Mar 81 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text] It is indeed a great pleasure to doff our hats to an administration board, particularly when it is dealing with an area that sorely affects the lives of thousands.

In budgeting the sum of R48-million for 15 East Rand townships, the East Rand Administration Board has shown an excellent sense of tact and integrity, in this area which often leads to so much misery and tension. We hope the Department of Community Development will give the budget its blessing.

Announcing the budget, chairman of the Erab, Mr S van der Merwe said the first priority of his board was housing and electricity. The initiative on the part of the board is splendid but we fear the money will be far from enough.

We also hope they will not put the cart before the horse as did as the West Rand Board by allowing a massive electricity scheme to stagger the township people when thousands are sharing three-roomed and four-roomed houses.

The need for houses is a matter of urgency in the townships, for this lack is breeding ground for much discontent and unhappiness. This is particularly true for some areas in the East Rand, as in Daveyton where people have threatened to put up their own shacks in defiance of the rules and regulations set by the board.

The news is particularly heartening because of the disquiet caused in the past, when stories went the round that the Erab was donating sums of money to build houses in the homelands. Mr van der Merwe in the interview with our reporter gave the assurance that no such money would be channeled to the Lebowa homeland.

He said his board never donated money to the homelands in the past, but only acted as an agent for the South African trust towards the development of the Lebowa capital, Lebowakgomo.

That, as we see it, is neither here nor there, for the people quite rightly see any help to Lebowa from their board, as help denied them. This has caused unnecessary bickering and decided illfeeling against the board and no amount of justification

could remove the suspicion that the homelands were being developed at the expense of the people of the urban areas -- people who form the backbone of the labour force for South Africa's industrial development.

Our sincerest wish is that other boards in the country will take a leaf from the Erab and do the same. There is a crying need for more houses countrywide, and to believe the surest way to keep a stable population and a productive labour force -- which is what the game is all about -- is to provide them with roofs over their heads.

Our people go to all sorts of problems to get themselves housed, some of them even going to what are regarded as illegal lengths.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON POLITICAL, ELECTION DEVELOPMENTS

Uncommitted Voters

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Mar 81 p 7

[Article by Tom Duff]

[Text]

Nationalist leaders are confident that they will get support from the remarkable number of uncommitted voters which has been revealed by a Star poll.

More than a third of the voters in the Waterkloof, Koedoespoort and Pinetown constituencies have not committed themselves to any party, the poll has found.

A significant number of these wavering voters are Nationalists and members of the New Republic Party.

Some observers believe the number of uncommitted voters is remarkably large. But the chief NP information officer, Dr Piet Koornhof, said that this was nothing new.

"In the past, at this stage in a campaign, we have had people who have not managed to make up their minds.

"I have little doubt that as the campaign heats up, more people will make up their minds and that the

National Party will get the support of these people."

The poll provides evidence of declining support for the NRP. But an NRP spokesman said that the poll could not be taken seriously because too few people had been questioned.

About 200 people were interviewed in each of the three constituencies. But said the spokesman, "unless you contacted at least 1 000 people in each constituency, not much value can be attached to such a poll."

Similar sentiments were expressed by some HNP officials.

The Progressive Federal Party national director, Mr Neil Ross, said the poll confirmed some of the PFP's findings.

The poll showed the PFP had a good chance of wresting Pinetown away from the NP and PFP workers in this constituency had found increasing support for their party.

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Apr 81 p 7

[Text]

**CAPE TOWN.** — The policies of the political parties contesting the April 29 general election have begun to crystallise as their campaigns in the Peninsula and immediate interior gain momentum.

What has now become clear is that the political struggle in the Cape differs from those in the other provinces.

In the Transvaal, the main battle appears between Mr P W Botha's Government, the right-wing Herstigte Nasionale Party and Dr Connie Mulder's National Conservative Party. The traditional official opposition fight seems to be taking only second place.

In Natal the National Party and the Progressive Federal Party are trying to wrest control in the province from the New Republic Party, itself fighting for its own survival. Ndele in control of the province in Parliament, the NP still seeks similar control in Natal's provincial council. At the same time it is faced with strong competition in a number of seats.

The Free State continues to go its own way, safely Nationalist and likely to stay that way.

#### Verwoerd

The Transvaal National Party has told voters it remains true to Dr Verwoerd's ideology of separate development. Its leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, recently spelt out his party's policy at Schweizer Reneke: "The NP stands for the authority of the White man over his own affairs in his own areas and we are achieving this and promoting the welfare of all the people in our land."

The maintenance of the rights of Whites was a prerequisite for maintaining the rights for other groups and the NP was constantly promoting the social education and economic development of all communities, he said.

#### Integration

"The National Party believes this development can best be achieved by each community having its own residential areas, its own schools, and its own community life," Dr Treurnicht has told audiences, asking if this sounded like a secret plan for integration.

The Cape National Party, while maintaining it remained steadfast to the principles of the National Party, has nevertheless, shown a different emphasis.

"A prerequisite for the maintenance of freedom, security and prosperity for Whites is the acknowledgment of the rights of others to the same rights and privileges", has been the theme of the Cape congress chairman and Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, who is spearheading the Cape NP campaign every night.

#### Balance

Meetings of all parties have generally been well-attended in the face of TV competition, but at the NP meetings applause in response to kragdadige statements has been absent. Instead, audiences have listened in almost total silence. To Ministers explaining the need for balance and reasonableness, usually providing standing ovations — and a strong motion of confidence at the conclusion of the meetings.

What has also been evident is the NP fears of a possible stay-away and its exhortation

of voters to cast their ballots.

PFP meetings have also been well-attended, particularly those addressed by the party leader, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert.

He has gone out of his way to emphasise the essential and urgent need for a second national convention. He was countered NP claims of this being "surrender politics" by pointing out that the first national convention was held six years after the South African War, while the people were sharply divided and while both the Colonial and Boer Republics continued to govern sovereignly in their own ambits.

PFP candidates have found the going more difficult than their NP opponents and have devoted their time to countering charges by the NP which claim the PFP is providing the electorate with false policy impressions.

The PFP policy of "a non-racial society in which there will be no statutory discrimination based on colour" has come under fire repeatedly during question time — particularly the issue of open schools.

Each PFP candidate has tried to explain the party's policy in a way most understandable to the particular audience.

For example, Mr Pierce Newton-King, Parliamentary candidate in the NP stronghold of Helderberg, said in Somerset West: "It is our policy to have open schools. Anyone who does not wish to send their children to mixed Government schools can send them to private schools."

The new Republic Party, regarded by both the NP and the PFP as a non-contender has not been over-active. It has held only a sprinkling of meetings.

## NP Policy on Blacks

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Apr 81 p 7

[Text] It is imperative that Blacks resident outside the national states, including those in urban areas, be associated politically and otherwise with their own states, says a National Party document read out at a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday by the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

In the document, the Minister spelt out the future of the Black man in the urban areas, saying: "The policy of the Government is aimed at giving the greatest possible measure of self-determination to each population group and ensuring that a firm basis is laid for the maintenance of their own identity and better race relations".

It was accepted, he said, that each Black person, whether he lived in a national state or in a White urban area in South Africa, belonged to a specific group.

"Any constitutional measures made must make it possible for him to fulfill his aspirations in his own national context.

This meant that every group should have the right to create its own sovereign political and constitutional structure in which each individual could, in a democratic way, have a share in the composition of the government institutions representing him.

South Africa, the document said, had 14 different population groups which could lay claim to self-determination and the maintenance of their own self-determination, identity and values.

Figures showed that it was entirely wrong to use the term "majority group" in South Africa when it usually meant the combining of all the Black population groups. The fact was that each group in South Africa was a minority.

Referring to the fear of domination, Dr Koornhof said that, in reality, the various population groups of South Africa had to live, work, and play together. This made the situation not only unique, but also highly sensitive.

The denying or refusal of a people's need such as the maintenance of its own identity and the right to self-determination, as well as the fear of domination by one or more groups over other population groups, is one of the surest ways of creating friction which can eventually lead to conflict, Dr Koornhof said.

He went on to say that as a result of the economic interdependence of the peoples in South Africa, a situation today existed where 10-million Blacks lived outside the borders of the national states and in White areas of the Republic where they could stay and, for all practical purposes, were today accepted as permanent.

"These people must be accommodated politically. Because of the principle of separate political sovereignties and national self-determination, it is essential that these Blacks, also on the grounds of their national aims and differentiation, and otherwise, should remain bound to their national states.



GOVERNMENT INCREASES AID TO BORDER FARMERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Apr 81 p 7

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

**THE Government's plan to strengthen farming communities in the border areas as part of the first line of defence is in top gear.**

Nearly R27-million has been spent on aid to border farmers in the past 14 months.

According to a Department of Agriculture and Fisheries spokesman, nearly 350 border farmers have received substantial financial help since the beginning of last year.

So far about R21-million had been paid in advantageous loans for farmers to buy border area land and 225 families had been settled in border areas.

A further R3-million had been also loaned to border farmers to help them liquidate and consolidate debts.

"With the debt burden off their shoulders, they are in a position to go ahead with their farming", he said.

More than R1-million had been loaned to build dams, irrigation systems and other agricultural necessities. Farmers had received R850 000 to buy cattle and live stock and further sums had been loaned to buy implements.

Farmers in the 50 km wide buffer border strip between the Transvaal and Botswana on the west and Zimbabwe in the north have received preference.

Aid had also been given to farmers on the Mozambique border between the Kruger National Park and Swaziland.

**Hired**

Of the farmers helped to find their feet, 60 are newcomers to the border areas. Previously some hired ground but have now been able to buy it. Nineteen part-time farmers have been helped farm fulltime.

This means 150 farmers have been helped to establish a permanent stake, while a further 51 who were on the economic downgrade and facing bankruptcy, have been put back on their feet.



CISCO CORPORATION DEVELOPING DUMAZA INDUSTRIAL AREA

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 Mar 61 p 27

[Text] The Ciskei National Development Corporation (CNDC) is busy expanding the industrial area at Dumbasa by 30 percent.

Mr Frank Mosenhoff, general manager of the corporation, says this is a direct result of favourable industrial development in the Ciskei.

His board recently decided to build up more factories at a cost of R1.25-million. The buildings vary from 500 sq m to 1,000 sq m.

"This is to ensure that there are always factories available to companies interested in starting ventures in the Ciskei, but who sometimes have to wait for months before factories can be erected. Premises will now be available immediately, eliminating the need for a waiting list," Mr Mosenhoff said.

The CNDC started developing the industrial potential of Dumbasa six years ago. At that stage there were three small factories. There are now 21 factories representing an investment of R2.25-million as well as an additional five being built, and together they

represent an outlay of R1-million.

Mr Mosenhoff said there was great interest from industrialists eager to invest in the Ciskei following an overseas tour which he and the Chief Minister, Dr Lesetja Boles, made last year.

As a result of this widespread interest, Dr Boles and Mr Mosenhoff are shortly to undertake another tour to follow up several inquiries.

## PHATUDI CALLS FOR MORE FUNDING FOR HOMELANDS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Apr 81 p 7

(Text)

AN APPEAL for a new financial dispensation for Lebowa was made last night by its Chief Minister, Dr Cosmas Phatudi, when he officially opened the Lebowa pavilion at the Rand Show.

His country's economy would be tremendously improved if a regional development concept was adopted which would allow for a flow back of benefits based on Lebowa's spending power — and that spending power was not insignificant, he said.

"According to the latest statistics a sum which could be as much as R500-million flows through Lebowa's hands every year. Of that, less than 20 percent is spent within Lebowa and is thus of great importance to the surrounding White areas," he said.

## Faster progress

Dr Phatudi said that such a dispensation would improve the financial ability of his government by providing it with the means to make faster progress with the development of Lebowa and to the advantage

not only of the Northern Transvaal but also all of South Africa.

He disclosed that in the immediate future a further R15-million would be ploughed into agricultural projects in Lebowa in addition to the millions that had already been invested in that sector and that a loan of R15-million had been floated for capital works by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry.

"While these figures are big for a small state, Lebowa, they represent merely a drop in the ocean as much as far as development needs are concerned", the Chief Minister said.

Describing as heartening the political, economic and social changes that were taking place in South Africa, Dr Phatudi said it was his belief that a federal system was a viable alternative for South Africa.

"The arrangement I foresee for the federation of Southern African states would permit any person, irrespective of colour, to live, work and to move about according to his or her personal choice," he added.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### SHARE IN NORTH SEA OIL EXPLORATION REVEALED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] London--Holland, Norway and Sweden are expected to make strong representations to Britain about the alleged "cover-up" which has enabled South African mining firms to buy their way into North Sea oil.

The directors of the State-run energy corporations in the three countries are reported to have been shocked to learn, from data released by the Anti-Apartheid Movement at its London offices, that Dutch DSM, Norsk Hydro and Svenska Petroleum are involuntary partners with a big South African firm in the consortium which was granted rights over block 12/27 in the Moray Firth.

The data, contained in a pamphlet, was sent by AAM here to its sister organizations in Holland, Norway and Sweden.

Mr Mike Terry, director of AAM, said yesterday: "We have had a further unpleasant surprise, even since our pamphlet was published on Monday.

"At that time we thought the South Africans had managed to slip unnoticed into two of the exploration blocks that were handed out in the seventh round of licensing by the Department of Energy.

"But now we learn that South Africa has acquired a stake in no less than 10 of these North Sea blocks."

What is seen as the most controversial penetration of the North Sea involves Federale Nynke, parent company of Union Corporation, which in turn controls Union Oil Exploration, which has a stake in the consortium which was granted block 16/27(b) in the North Sea.--From the Guardian;

CSO: 4428

AZAPO PLANS BUS COMPANY BOYCOTT

Johannesburg SOWETAN In English 30 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Sam Ntsho]

[Text] The exploitation of man by man is going to be regarded as high treason in a liberated Azania, according to Mr Jefferason Nengane, executive member of Azapo.

Mr Nengane was addressing one of two Azapo meetings held in Soweto yesterday, where it was resolved that Putco buses were going to be boycotted when fares go up on Tuesday.

At the meeting held at St Andrews Church in Klijspruit, an official of Azapo said Putco buses were to be boycotted not so much because of the increased fares, but because Putco was partly Government-owned and that it was the Government's responsibility to subsidise fares.

Mr Kgottelwang Mosoki, chairman of the Johannesburg branch of Azapo said Soweto taxi men have undertaken not only to reduce their fares during the bus boycott, but also to allow pirate taxis to operate freely.

People who use their own vehicles to work would be allowed to carry commuters in and out of town as far as to meet the high demand for transportation that may be caused by the bus boycott.

Mr Kenneth Moseime, coordinator of the Jabulani-Moletsane-Mapetla unit of Azapo said it was ridiculous that some people have decided that they will always be running to the Press to say Azapo makes decisions for people of Soweto without consulting them.

"We always publish our meetings in the Press and through pamphlets and the fact that they refuse to attend our meetings does not stop us from taking popular decisions here," Mr Moseime said.

One speaker was cheered when he said he was thankful to God for having answered Azapo's prayer that Peter "Terror" Mathebula should not win Saturday's fight because it was embarrassing to the liberation struggle for the fight to have been brought to Soweto.

Mr Nengane, also condemned foreign sportsmen and foreign artists who give credibility to the South African authorities.

## MUWANGA SPEAKS ON FUEL SUSPENSION, SECURITY

LD041915 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] The vice president and minister of defense, Mr Paulo Muwanga, has assured the public that the supply of fuel in the country will return to normal within the next few days. He told a meeting of administrators and chiefs from Kampala, Mpigi and Mukono districts that the supply of petrol was temporarily halted to give the government a chance to study and remove difficulties in the distribution of fuel. He stressed that the suspension of oil supplies is not a political move against any party or section of the country. On the contrary, it is a move to find a way of distributing fuel to all without discrimination. He accused some individuals at some petrol stations of misusing petrol stations to frustrate the present system of distribution of fuel.

Meanwhile, Mr Muwanga has directed chiefs to organize tight security in all [word indistinct] installations in Mukono District. The vice president made the directive today when he was addressing district commissioners and chiefs from Kampala, Mpigi and Mukono districts. He also appealed to the members of the general public in Bugerere where armed gangs were reported to be at large with guns, radio calls and uniforms to assist in getting the bandits arrested. He told chiefs who cannot ensure law and order in their areas to resign.

He deplored the burning of three shops in Kampala yesterday describing it as a cowardly act which only helps to retard the development of the country. He disclosed that some of the bandits involved in blowing up the power supply in Mukono have been arrested and will soon appear in court.

The commander of the 15th Battalion, Lt Col Basilio Olara Okelo, appealed to all political parties to sink their differences and fight for the security of everyone in the country.

CSO: 4420

UGANDA

BRIEFS

NEW COURT PRESIDENT--President Milton Obote has appointed Mr Justice Sauld Musoke, president of the Court of Appeals. [LD070014 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Apr 81]

ROADBLOCK CHECKS, SECURITY--Security forces who are manning roadblocks have been asked to put more emphasis on checking illegal guns than identity cards, which can be obtained by anybody. The acting district commission of Kampala, Mr (Augustine Kunsime Rukwira), has also asked them to cooperate with the public so that lawless elements can be exposed. The district commissioner, who was addressing chiefs, said if chiefs did their work properly and with good cooperation from the public, roadblocks would not be necessary and would be removed. He told them not to allow political differences to disrupt peace in their areas but encourage people to live in unity and build this country, which is in shambles. [Text] [LD032154 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Apr 81]

CSO: 4420

## AZAP COMMENT REPORTED ON OBOTE VISIT

ABO81507 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0919 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Apr (AZAP)--If the decision of presidents Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and Milton Obote of Uganda to revive the Uganda-Zaire joint commission (? is due to) the need to promote economic relations, which is indispensable to the development of Zaire and Uganda, it also gives renewed impetus to cooperation in security on the borders of the two countries.

According to the joint communique signed at the end of the 24-hour visit of the Ugandan head of state to Gbadolite, the two heads of state recognized the importance of the problem, because it is true that border security remains a fundamental factor in the internal stability of every country.

For Zaire and Uganda, a certain amount of turmoil has been observed along their border where about 151,000 Ugandan refugees who fled the civil war in their country have settled. The flight of these Ugandans, which began when Marshal Idi Amin came to power, continued during his regime and intensified during the civil war which followed the fall of the marshal president a great part of the region of Haut Zaire has been taken over by Ugandan refugees. The seriousness of the situation is such that the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [words indistinct]. The refugee problem is one of those that [words indistinct] in the world. No one can sleep peacefully, govern in peace, develop his country or implement projects in full security as long as thousands of one's compatriots are camping along the border as refugees, marginal elements at the mercy of political adventurers eager to take risky actions.

The visit of President Obote to Zaire is very significant and takes place within the context of the periodic formal visits of the heads of state and governments. The Ugandan statesman, who is determined to restore the image of his country stained by the gloomy periods of its history, knows very well that this cannot be achieved through a policy which ignores fellow countrymen who are refugees in neighboring countries.

In this context, all actions likely to contribute to the solution of the problem will surely find a favorable response from him, such as his determination to make every effort to revive cooperation with his neighbors, particularly in the field of security.

CSO: 4400



ZAIRE

BRIEFS

ARMED FORCES TO PRC--Kinshasa, 8 Apr (AZAP)--A delegation of the Zairian Armed Forces (FAZ) will soon make an official visit to the People's Republic of China. This is the outcome of an audience granted yesterday by the secretary of state for national defense, Vice-Admiral Lopunda wa Botunde, to the Chinese military attache to Zaire, Colonel Guo Yaochen. The two men, who made a general assessment of the military cooperation between their two countries, congratulated themselves on the progress made so far. Also present at this meeting was the director of foreign relations of the Department of Defense, Lt Col Elela Buelio, a technician from headquarters. [Text] [AB081857 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1445 GMT 8 Apr 81]

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